THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1824. Vol 8...No. 6.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

WANTED TO RENT,

With option of future Purchase,

A FARM,

From two to three hundred acres, within a few miles of Pittsburgh. Address Mr. PITTOCK, Boot and Shoe maker, Wood street.
October 22, 1824—3t*

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the Interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11-17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
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Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq., President of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for the fifth Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, in and for the said District, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the 6th day of August, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the *first Monday of November next.*

Public Notice

IS hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be, in the Jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty-ninth.

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And notice is hereby given to the several Judges, inspectors and clerks of the general election, to be and attend at the places of their several districts in said county, at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day, to do and perform the several duties required of them by law.

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L. STEWART, *Sh'f*
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Cashier.
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FOR SALE,

A House & Lot of Ground,
IN HOGG'S ORCHARD.

Apply to Mrs. *Shinn* on the premises, or to
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell
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LOST,

In Allegheny Town, last week,
A GOLD BREAST PIN,

INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *Ann Addison*, is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
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NEW GOODS.
MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO.—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO.—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax. Country Linen, Bags, &c
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TO PRINTERS.

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IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

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BOOKSELLERS, Market street, have just received, the LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, (with an elegant portrait,) Major-General in the service of the United States; comprising a History of the *War in the South*, from the commencement of the Creek Campaign to the Termination of Hostilities before *New Orleans*. By the Hon John Henry Eaton, Senator of the United States.
Oct. 22, 1824—3t.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

TWO UNDIVIDED SIXTH PARTS, making ONE THIRD of that very valuable FARM, upon Peter's Creek, Mifflin township, now in the tenure of James Gray. The Terms will be moderate, and advantageous to purchasers; or, if rented, a term of years would be preferred. In either case, possession can be given on short notice.

A. Brackenridge.

The whole Tract contains nearly 600 acres, and as it can be divided conveniently into three Farms, there being suitable improvements on each part, I am authorized, on behalf of the present holders of the other four shares, to contract for the sale or lease thereof, upon as favorable terms as I shall offer mine. A. B.
Pittsburgh, Oct 22, 1824—3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

To be Let,
ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,
100 Acres of Excellent
LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.
August 20, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,
At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place, you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Walsh,
of the City of Pittsburgh, Laborer
William Wightman,
of said city, Carpenter.
Oct. 22—3t*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

Ephraim Davis,
of Pitt township, farmer
Sampson Hassell,
of St. Clair township, Coaldigger.
Pittsburgh Oct. 22, 1824—3t*.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Isaac Bennet,
Laborer, Pittsburgh.
October 22, 1824.—3t.eow.

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.
NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the judges have appointed Monday the 15th of November next, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

John Vandivender,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.
Oct. 15—3t.*

Notice to Debtors.

WHEREAS WILLIAM CHESNUT, of the city of Pittsburgh, executed a deed of assignment to the subscriber, bearing date the 3d day of September, 1823, of all his notes, due-bills and book accounts,—Notice is hereby given, that any of the above debts remaining unpaid on the 10th of November next, will be placed in the hands of Messrs. M'Donald and Simpson, with instructions to bring suits forthwith.

James Ekin,
October 15, 1824—3t. *Assignee of W. C.*

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Beken*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand,
Sept. 24—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures
BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phenix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to

☞ 50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.
October 22—3t.

DR. LAMOTHE,
Lately from Paris,

IS possessed of the medicine sucessfully used in France for the cure of the BRONCHOCELE, or GOITRE, (swelled neck.) He intends to proceed shortly to New Orleans, but may, during his stay in this city, be called on at Mrs. Kerr's Boarding-House, Second street.
Oct. 15—3t*

NEW STORE.
JAMES H DAVIS.

HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING
AT HIS STORE IN THE DIAMOND,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE
MERCHANDISE,

Which will be sold at a small advance for cash.
Oct. 1—6t.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.
April 9, 1824.—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.
J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Satin Paper Hangings,
With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, an Apprentice to the Hatting business, named HUGH DEEVER, aged about 15 years: he had on a grey cassinett coattee and linen pantaloons. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to

Christopher Magee.
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Charles Artzt.
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Oct. 22, 1824—3t.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

TWO UNDIVIDED SIXTH PARTS, making ONE THIRD of that very valuable FARM, upon Peter's Creek, Mifflin township, now in the tenure of James Gray. The Terms will be moderate, and advantageous to purchasers; or, if rented, a term of years would be preferred. In either case, possession can be given on short notice.

A Brackenridge.

The whole Tract contains nearly 600 acres, and as it can be divided conveniently into three Farms, there being suitable improvements on each part, I am authorized, on behalf of the present holders of the other four shares, to contract for the sale or lease thereof, upon as favorable terms as I shall offer mine. A. B.
Pittsburgh, Oct 22, 1824—3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

To be Let,
ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent
LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Alleghany county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.
August 20, 1824—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,
At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place, you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Walsh,
of the City of Pittsburgh, Laborer
William Wightman,
of said city, Carpenter.
Oct 22—3t*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the fifteenth day of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why we should not be respectively discharged.

Ephraim Davis,
of Pitt township, farmer
Sampson Hassell,
of St. Clair township, Coaldigger.
Pittsburgh Oct. 22, 1824—3t*.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Isaac Bennet,
Laborer, Pittsburgh.
October 22, 1824.—3t.nec.

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention
ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.
ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea

20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the judges have appointed Monday the 15th of November next, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

John Vandivender,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.
Oct. 15—3t.*

Notice to Debtors.

WHEREAS WILLIAM CHESNUT, of the city of Pittsburgh, executed a deed of assignment to the subscriber, bearing date the 3d day of September, 1823, of all his notes, due-bills and book accounts,—Notice is hereby given, that any of the above debts remaining unpaid on the 10th of November next, will be placed in the hands of Messrs. M'Donald and Simpson, with instructions to bring suits forthwith.

James Ekin,
October 15, 1824—3t. *Assignee of W. C*

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand,
Sept. 24—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures
BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to

☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.
October 22—8t.

DR. LAMOTHE,
Lately from Paris,

IS possessed of the medicine sucessfully used in France for the cure of the BRONCHOCELE, or GOITRE, (swelled neck) He intends to proceed shortly to New Orleans, but may, during his stay in this city, be called on at Mrs. Kerr's Boarding-House, Second street.
Oct. 15—3t*

NEW STORE.
JAMES H DAVIS.

HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING
AT HIS STORE IN THE DIAMOND,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE
MERCHANDISE,

Which will be sold at a small advance for cash.
Oct. 1—6t.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.
April 9, 1824.—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

NOTICE.
J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Satin Paper Hangings,
With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, an Apprentice to the Hatting business, named HUGH DEEVER, aged about 15 years: he had on a grey cassinett coattee and linen pantaloons. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to

Christopher Magee.
Oct. 22, 1824.—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1824.

NOMINATIONS.

JACKSON TICKET.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electors.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Foltz, Alexander M'Causey, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Reab, Joseph Eagle, John Pugh, Adam Bimeler, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beaty, Valentine Gray, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Pugh, Philip Bender, John Rush, Peter Addison, James Ankrim, Henry Roberts, Adam Light, James Murray.

CAUCUS TICKET.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President,
ALBERT GALLATIN,* for Vice-President.

Electors.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodhart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scragge, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hamsh, Henry W. Snyder, George Denniston, Walter Franklin, Jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mulley, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling,* James Montgomery.

*These candidates decline serving.

CLAY TICKET.

The Clay Committee of Philadelphia, have formed the following Electoral Ticket.

Electors.—Langdon Chilves, Matthew Lawler, Mark Richards, James Kelton, William Noble, Jacob U. Snyder, John Heckman, Jabez Hyde, Thomas Elsteberger, John Mulley, John St. Clair, David Acheson, John Young, John Tod, Mathew Carey, John Wilcox, Ebenezer Dickey, George Richards, Alexander L. Hays, William Wynkoop, George Denniston, Andrew Boden, Thomas S. Blodget, Joseph Lawrence, John G. Langstroth, Alexander Johnston, Charles H. Israell, Robert Patterson, *(Pittsburgh.)*

ADAMS TICKET.

The Committee, appointed by the friends of John Quincy Adams, in Franklin county, have nominated the following Electoral Ticket.

Electors.—Col. Thomas Forest, Josiah Supplee, Thomas Copay Col. Clement C. Biddle, Hon. Charles Huston, John Davison, Peter Wallace, Dr. Henry B. Trout, Dr. James Stephens, Dr. Henry C. Wampler, John Aulebaugh, James M'Sherry, William Myre, William Brindle, James Shannon, William P. Maclay, Hon. Jesse Moore, George Swartz, Robert Evans, Benjamin T. Case, Thomas Robinson, Garriet Mallory, John M'Cammon, John King, Col. Andrew Robinson, Gen. William Steele, John Taylor, John Sergeant.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

AT the THIRD annual meeting of the society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures in and for the county of Allegheny, held on the 6th and 7th October, the following live stock and domestic manufactures were exhibited, viz.

Neat Cattle.

A very fine two year old Heifer, by Mr. Gray's premium bull, owned by Mr. H. Gallagher.

A cow possessing valuable qualities as a milker, and a heifer, owned by Mr. S Hubley.

A cow with a remarkably large bull calf 6 months old, owned by Mr George Cochran, of Mifflin.

A fine bull calf by Mr. Gray's premium bull, owned by Mr John M'Cartney.

A three year old heifer, remarkable as a deep milker, owned by Mr. Boyle Irwin.

A large cow of an improved breed, by Mr. James Gray, of Ross township.

Judge Wilkins sent to the exhibition a very fine 2 year old heifer and her calf This heifer is from a cow of the improved breed of Kentucky by Paul Jones, who was from an imported Teeswater cow, by Tecumseh, an imported bull of the Holderness breed.

Harmar Denny exhibited his bull 'Guyasutha' 4 years old, from a full blooded cow of Humes' stock. Ky. by San Martin, a full blooded imported Teeswater bull.

Also, his heifer 'Jessamine,' 16 months old, and her calf Jessamine is from an imported full blooded Teeswater cow, by the full blooded bull, San Martin.

Also, his heifer, 'Pocohontas,' 2 years old, and her calf. Pocohontas is from a cow of the improved breed in Kentucky, by the full blooded imported bull Tecumseh, of the Holderness breed

Mr. John Keen, of Indiana township, exhibited some stock of an improved breed, comprising a cow and her three calves, viz a promising young bull, a heifer, and a bull calf, derived from Mr. Gray's improved breed.

Horses.

A stallion well calculated for farmer's use, by William Carroll.

A mare and colt, by H. H. Peterson, Esq.

Two mares and their colts, by Wm. Armstrong Plum township.

Mare and two colts, by Adam Coon.

Mare and colt, and filly and horse colt, by Jacob Stotler

Mare and colt, by Samuel Ewalt.

Filly, by Mr. Herriot.

Horse colt, by Jacob Eber.

Stallion, by George Wilson.

Several others were exhibited but not having been registered by their owners, it is impossible to notice them here.

Sheep.

Three sheep by Mr. John Davis.

Swine.

A lot of very fine pigs, (thirty three,) together with a boar and sow, by John Neal, near Pittsburgh.

A sow, by John M'Cartney.

A boar, by Harmar Denny.

Several others were exhibited and examined but were omitted to be registered by the owners.

Domestic Manufactures.

1 piece black cloth, dressed at M'Clure's mill, by John Kiddoo.
1 do Mixed cloth, by Mathias Prizel.
1 do Flannel, white, by James M'Ayale.
1 do do Plaid, by Rachael Hoy.
2 do Broadcloath, and one piece of Sattinett by Messrs Murphys.
2 do Cassimere, by Miss Susan Graham.
1 Coverlet, do do
1 do James Hall.
1 do Margaret Burns.
2 do Mathias Prizel.
2 do William Davis.
2 do Mrs. Beitler.
2 pieces of Linen, by Mrs. Jane Wallace.
1 do do Nathaniel Richardson.
1 do do Thomas Sample.
1 do do James Melvin.
33 yds. woolen carpeting, by Mrs. Scudder Hart.
do do Miss Ann Addison.
White thread by Mrs. M'Ayale.
1 piece table linen, Francis Jamison.
do do Mrs. Roup.
do do Jane Crawford.
1 piece Ticking, by Jane Crawford.
1 do Linsey, by William Reed.
Blankets, Miss Graham.
1 doz. Worsted socks, Miss Hartley.
do do Miss Mary Adams.
A bonnet of grass, by Miss Petar.
A home made bonnet, by Miss Cochran.
A home fed Lamb rug, by Miss A. Hoy.
1 do do do Miss Cochran.
Silk and thread lace, the silk grown in Massachusett, by Sarah Hare.
2 handsome corsets, one of grass, in imitation of and equal to Dutch leghorn, the other of straw, by Miss Petar.
60 lbs. maple Sugar, by Jacob Sinclairs.
One beaver hat, one castor, one brown and one merino, all of superior make, were sent by Mr. Christopher Magee, the merino hat in particular, was remarked as very fine.
Rolled iron, from the establishment on Grant's Hill, sent by Mr. Hays, agent.
A number of Files, made by a lad in the employment of Mr Updegraff

Agricultural Implements.

1 dozen spades and shovels, by Asa Waters;
1 doz axes, do
1 doz grass scythes, Thos. W. Shaw;
1 doz axes, James Melville;
1 doz do William Rice;
1 doz do Mr Murphy;
1 doz do W. Montgomery;
1 doz sickles of superior make and much admired, were sent by Mr. James Nelson, of Pittsburgh. These were received at the close of the exhibition and too late to be examined by the committee.

Three well finished Ploughs by Messrs W. & R. Lecky, one plough of an improved construction, by Mr. Miller.

Ten different ploughs were exhibited by Mr. George Evans, of which he furnished the following description, viz:—Half patent—Peacock's, or full patent—Wood's patent cast share and coulter in front—Wood's patent wrought share and coulter in front—Wood's patent wrought share and locked coulter—do. do. with cutter and heal piece—Bergen's self-sharpener, and the same with Wood's and Evans' improvement—Woolley's patent, a cast plough.

Models of a threshing machine, and of a clover seed gatherer—exhibited by Mr. G. Evans.

Corn sheller, do do

Mr. John Gill, of Plum township, exhibited a model of an improved wool spinner well calculated for family use

Crops.

Specimens of wheat by D. R. M'Nair and by Geo. Bell, of Pitt township

Barley without a hull, by Mr. Geo. Smith of Fayette township.

Mr. George Evans exhibited some large Gooseberries, being a variety produced from the seed of a very inferior kind.

Mr. Behan produced specimens of the Irish Broom and of the White Thorn, the plants were of a fine growth and raised from seed sown last March This Thorn is recommended for hedges; in three or four years forming an impenetrable fence.—Mr. Behan has several thousand of the quicks to dispose of

The ploughing match was well contested, between Wm. Lecky, Esq. with a plough of his own make; Mr. John Graham with Wood's Patent, improved by G. Evans; Mr. Jas. Cooper, with a plough of Morford's make; and Mr. Reed with Miller's plough.

After the ploughing was over the board convened and received the following reports of the committees, which were adopted:

Live Stock.

The committee on Live Stock, after a careful examination of the animals exhibited, made the following report:

"We, the undersigned committee on stock, do award as follows:

That Harmar Denny's bull, is in the estimation of your committee, well deserving of the premium, although there was no competition,	$20 00
To James Gray, for the best cow,	10 00
To Harmar Denny, for his full blooded Teeswater heifer,	10 00
To Wm. Wilkins for his half blooded heifer,	10 00
To John Keen for his bull calf,	15 00
To George Cochran, for his bull calf,	5 00
John M'Cartney, best sow,	5 00
Harmar Denny, best boar,	5 00

Your committee beg leave respectfully to state that there was no stallion or brood mare exhibited to them of that description for which a premium ought to be given. No oxen were offered. The sheep did not come within the description for which a premium was proposed.

(Signed,) CHS. H. ISRAELL,
JAS. LOGAN,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
JOSEPH DIXON,
October 7, 1824. JOHN KEEN.

To the president and board of directors:

The committee on manufactured articles have carefully examined the different articles exhibited, and recommend the following for premium:—

The linen, by Mrs Jane Wallace,	$ 8 00
Flannel, James M'Ayale,	10 00
Woolen cloth, "family manufacture," John Kiddon,	7 00
Broad cloth, of factory manufacture, Messrs Murphys,	5 00
Woolen carpeting, Mrs Scudder Hart,	10 00
2d best ditto, Miss Ann Addison,	5 00
Best blankets, by Margaret Graham,	5 00
Ditto coverlet, by James Hall,	5 00
Ditto linsey, by William Reed,	5 00
Ditto ticking, by Jane Crawford,	5 00
Ditto cassinet, by Messrs Murphys,	5 00
Ditto socks and stockings, by Mrs Mary Adams,	3 00
Ditto linen thread, by Mrs M'Ayale,	3 00
Ditto bonnet of grass, by Miss Petar,	10 00
Ditto Sugar, by Mr. Linehart,	5 00
A piece of plaid flannel, by Rachael Hoy,	5 00
Table linen, by Mrs Roup,	3 00
Merino shawl, by Miss Cowles,	3 00
Lace, by Sarah Hare,	3 00
Rug, by Miss Cochran.	
Scythes, by Mr Shaw,	3 00
Spades and Shovels, by Mr Waters,	3 00
Axes, by William Montgomery,	3 00

The axes by Mr. Waters were well made, and it was a difficult matter to decide between his and Montgomery's.

F. M'CLURE,
G. WALLACE,
WM. MARKS,
A. MURPHY, } Committee.

The board award to Messrs Leckeys a premium for their plough, $ 5 00

To Mr George Evans, for his patent plough, 5 00

The first premium for ploughing was awarded to Mr John Graham, 8 00

The second to Mr James Cooper, 5 00

The society was highly gratified with an instance of uncommon ingenuity in a lad of twelve years of age, John Kitts, who constructed a steam engine, and exhibited it in actual operation—a premium was awarded to him of 5 00

The premium for wheat was awarded to D. R. M'Nair, who raised forty bushels three pecks and five quarts per acre, 10 00

FRANCIS McCLURE,
President Pro Tem.
HARMAR DENNY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ARTICLES.

English Opinions.—The London Courier informs its readers, that the American papers are filled with accounts of the reception of General La Fayette, and generous sentiments, "to show how little essential difference there is between republican and monarchical hearts."—The editor further remarks "General La Fayette, for example, says, whatever he may think, that the Americans are the most exalted people in the world," and the Americans entertain the same opinion of themselves. Who would have thought that there never was such a man as Gen. La Fayette. And so they go on, keeping their countenances all the while, as if the rest of the world were not looking up with scorn and derision at their foolishness."

The New Times not to be outdone in civilities of this sort, speaks upon the subject thus: "He was of course received with many tokens of respect, and it would have been extraordinary if the Americans had not paid particular honors to an old man and a foreigner, whose name is so closely associated with the foundation of their republic. One consolation from the old General's voyage is irresistable, that the cause of liberalism in Paris is utterly defunct, and annihilated. Nothing but desperation could have made General La Fayette sacrifice the pleasures of *la Belle France*, to dwell among the *Doubletons* of New-England."

The London Magazine for September, has the following observations in its Views of Public Affairs:—"La Fayette, the veteran of Liberty, has embarked for America, on board the American ship Cadmus. She is a private vessel, he having refused the conveyance of a frigate offered him by Congress. No doubt we shall soon have to record the triumphal and well merited honors with which America will receive him. His departure from France, has, indeed, been itself a kind of triumph; and considering present circumstances, is not a little remarkable.—The embarkation took place at Havre, and the army were obliged to be called out in order to repress the enthusiasm of the people."

The Edinburgh Review on the subject of America, closes the article with the following paragraphs:—

"America seems, on the whole, to be a country possessing vast advantages, and little inconveniences; they have a cheap government, and bad roads; they pay no tythes, and have stage coaches without springs. They have no poor laws, and no monopolies—but their inns are inconvenient, and travellers are teazed with questions. They have no collections in the fine arts: but they have no Lord Chancellor, and they can go to law without absolute ruin. They cannot make Latin verses, but they expend immense sums in the education of the poor. In all this the balance is prodigiously in their favor; but then comes the great disgrace and danger of America, the existence of slavery, which if not timously corrected, will one day entail, (and ought to entail,) a bloody servile war upon the Americans—which will separate America into slave states and states disclaiming slavery, and which remains at present as the foulest blot in the moral character of that people.

An high spirited nation, who cannot endure the slightest act of foreign aggression, and who revolt at the very shadow of domestic tyranny—beat with cart whips, and bind with chains and murder for the merest trifles, wretched human beings who are of a more dusky color than themselves; and have recently admitted into their Union a new state, with the express permission of ingrafting this atrocious wickedness into their constitution? No one can admire the simple wisdom and manly firmness of the Americans more than we do, or more despise the pitiful propensity which exists among Government runners to vent their small spite at their character; but on the subject of slavery, the conduct of America is, and has been, the most reprehensible. It is impossible to speak of it with too much indignation and contempt; but for it, we should look forward with unqualified pleasure to such a land of freedom, and such a magnificent spectacle of human happiness."

Hydrophobia.—The following is an extract of a private letter from a medical practitioner at Lyons:—Notwithstanding the many cases of hydrophobia which I perceive by your last packet of papers have occurred in London and its neighborhood, instances of it here have been far more numerous, although not so dangerous in their effects, from the successful system which was persevered in during the last and the whole of this hot season. Hitherto the application of caustics was invariably resorted to on supposed infection, but met with doubtful success. A new system was last year successfully tried here for the cure of that dreadful malady, the adoption of which has been attended with invariable and most astonishing success.—In June, last year, a man was severely bitten by a dog in a rabid state, which in a few days after died raving mad. His wife sucked the wound, completely cleansed it of the poisonous matter, and by the advice of her surgeon, M. Dupin the operation of sucking was repeated, the wound kept open, and a free discharge promoted. The man recovered, and is now alive and well. The wife has been ever after designated "La Chien-suc." We have now three women whose occupation is during the hot months sucking hydrophobic wounds, and who are designated by the same appellation. Their charge for the first operation is ten francs, and every succeeding time five. An English gentleman was bitten in the arm by a favorite pony, which exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and was shot; and so satisfied is he of the certainty of no ill effects taking place through infection, in consequence of this new operation being resorted to, that he and his family are in as good spirits as if nothing had happened. I have examined the wound, which is a little inflamed since the last operation of La Chien-suc, but I

From the London Morning Chronicle, Sept. 10.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, at the Lancaster assizes. The defendant pleaded he had made no such promise, and upon that plea issue was joined.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case to the jury. He had the honor to address them as counsel for a young woman not yet of age, a Miss Matilda Wake, who found it necessary to come before them, to seek a reparation in damages from the defendant, Thomas Aspinall, for an injury, which was aggravated in the present case by circumstances of a very singular description. The defendant was a son of a gentleman of great respectability and opulence, and was well known in the town of Liverpool, where he held a public office as searcher of the customs. The plaintiff in this action was the second daughter of an individual, who carried on the business of a tobacconist in the same place. He must now inform them that the plaintiff was a poor man, or at least that he was not in affluent circumstances. He brought up his family, however, in the possession of an unspotted character. His daughter, Matilda, was placed in the shop behind the counter, under the inspection of her elder brother and sister. Chance first presented her to the notice of the defendant. He went in to purchase snuff, and after having been a customer for some time, he condescended to court her acquaintance. He represented himself as a gentleman of independent fortune living with his sister at Wavertree, about three miles from Liverpool, and stated that his name was Bromfield. Under that name he expressed to the plaintiff the affection he felt for her; and after the first emotions of surprise had subsided, which were naturally excited on seeing a gentleman of his apparent rank in life, seeking a wife among persons of so comparatively humble a condition, her family declared their satisfaction at the offer he had made them. At the end of the year 1821, or at the beginning of the year 1822, he professed to say that his arrangements had then made a marriage convenient, and by consent of the plaintiff he purchased a wedding-ring, fixed a day for their marriage, and even sent home to her a cap in which he desired her to be married! Such was the state of things when a discovery took place which rendered all these important preparations of no use. One evening as the defendant was praising the caps which he had sent home for the plaintiff's use, an application was made at the door of the appartment in which they were sitting, and a lady walked in, who asked the plaintiff in no very civil terms, who she was, and what she was doing with the gentleman with whom she was conversing. She then proceeded to reproach both plaintiff and the defendant with their improper conduct in no very measured terms. The plaintiff said to the lady, "You must be mistaken; this gentleman is Mr. Bromfield, and a single man." "No," replied the lady, "he is Thomas Aspinall, and my husband." The plaintiff then turned round to the defendant and said, "is this true?" he admitted that it was, and on hearing that admission, she fell down in a fainting fit. The young woman and her family, felt most keenly the disastrous situation to which the inhuman conduct of Thomas Aspinall had reduced them. Without any misconduct of their own, they found themselves made bankrupts at once in character and in happiness.

As soon as Mrs. Aspinall had left the house on the night of the discovery, the plaintiff was taken seriously ill, and continued so for some days. The defendant's wife had the kindness and good nature, to send to the plaintiff's house to inquire after her health. The defendant also called himself to see her, but admission was refused to him. He then wrote a letter to her, of which he could not state the precise words, inasmuch as the defendant had obtained it from the plaintiff when she believed herself to be in a dying state, and when she considered that his letters would be of no use to her. He would, however, shortly state to them the substance of it. In that letter the defendant admitted that he had done the plaintiff a wrong which never could be repaired; he applied to her for forgiveness, and said that while he had a farthing he would never allow her to be in want. He likewise added that his wife would visit her, and that he trusted her parents would allow her to visit his wife at his house, as the best means of giving the lie to the rumors which had been propogated against her character, in the neighborhood in which she lived. The fact he would not disguise from them; the plaintiff visited the defendant's wife and passed a considerable time under her protection in the defendant's house. She passed it however most wretchedly, notwithstanding the attentions which Mrs. Aspinall, much to her credit, felt it her duty to pay her; for from the period when the fatal discovery was made of Aspinall's health of the plaintiff had been ruined. He must now inform them, that from the moment of the discovery that he was not Bromfield, a single man, but Aspinall, a married man, the defendant had told the plaintiff's father that he was most anxious to provide for his daughter's subsistence. When the time arrived at which she appeared to be recovering from her illness, the defendant, who had obtained from her all his letters, made a proposition to secure to her an annuity of one hundred pounds a year to the time of her death or her marriage. A bond was accordingly drawn up; but when it was presented to him, he made an objection to that part of it which mentioned that he should be liable in a penalty of two thousand pounds, if he failed to pay the annuity; and at last he resolved to make no settlement upon her, because his instructions had been disobeyed by her attorney. Upon that resolution being made known to them, the young woman's friends had instituted in her name the action which they were now empannelled to try. He had thus given to them the history of this case; but there was another circumstance which might also strike them as extraordinary—The breach of promise of marriage, and the discovery of the defendant's perfidy, had taken place so far back as the year 1822, and yet nothing had been done to punish him till 1824. Upon that point he would say, that the doubts entertained regarding the life of the plaintiff, the anxiety of her family on her account, the declaration of the defendant's intention to do every thing in his power to repair the mischief he had committed, would satisfactorily account for the delay.

But if all these were extraordinary circumstances with regard to her case, were there no extraordinary circumstances with regard to his? What did they think of a man, who, being married and living with his family, went under a false name and character, and insinuated himself into the confidence of a young and unsuspecting female, who declared that if his wife had not detected him, he would have married her at all hazards, and that he was even now prepared to marry her, if any accident befel his present wife? Who, he would ask, was that man? Not a man moving in an obscure station of life; not a man unacquainted with the world; not a man unconscious of its tenets and opinions; but a man whose father was of the first respectability and opulence, who had an independent fortune of his own, and filled a respectable situation in a public office; and yet he refused to make her the only reparation he could make,

The Magnanimous Holy Allies.—A French General, of nearly eighty years of age, completely deaf, and partly paralyzed by two or three attacks of apoplexy, was among the number of men proscribed by the Holy Alliance. Until last year, he was permitted to reside in the Canton de Vaud, but at that period all the great Continental Powers united to compel the Government of that Canton to banish him from its territory. The old General, seeing no asylum open for him, appealed to the compassion of M. de Chateaubriand, to allow him to terminate his career in peace at Lausanne; but the noble Viscount was relentless, and it was necessary to obey. He then took refuge in one of the smallest Cantons of Switzerland, that of Appenzell. The notes of the Holy Alliance followed him; but whether the Government of that Canton felt itself protected from the mountains, in the centre of which it is placed, or whether it was of opinion that Europe would not put armies in motion, for the purpose of seizing an old man on the brink of the grave, it resisted the Continental Diplomacy with courage, and in the end its independence was respected.—*Private Letters from Arau.*

In Captain Hall's journal of a cruise in Mexico and South America, we have the following account of the wisdom of the populace of San Blas, a small seaport of Mexico, on the mouth of the Gulf of California;

"An amusing instance occured one day, that gave us a practical lesson, which we did not fail to turn to account, on the necessity of attending to the prejudices of the populace.—An American merchant ship arrived at San Blas with a cargo for sale. Some difficulties at the custom house prevented her unloading for a few days, in the mean time a few small articles found their way on shore, and amongst others, several pair of shoes, which were exposed in the market. These shoes like many other kinds of American goods, bore the stamp of an eagle on the sole. As the Mexicans a month before, had established themselves into an independent imperial state, of which an eagle was the emblem, the San Blassians sapiently conceived, that the North Americans, in placing an eagle on the sole of their shoes, meant to imply contempt of the country, by trampling its national insignia under foot! A vast commotion was raised in the course of a few minutes—all business was put a stop to—the shops and houses were shut up, and a riot ensued, such as we had not witnessed before, and had never expected to see amongst a race in general so tranquil.

The illustrious Avuntamio were speedily assembled and after much grave discussion, a despatch was written to the commandant on this important subject. However ridiculous he must have considered the whole affair, he could not appease the ferment, without directing a commission to examine the American ship, and to inquire into and report upon the matter. The commissioners accordingly went on board in great state, and when they commenced their survey, they were thunderstruck with the multitude of eagles that every where met their eyes. On the guns, on the sails—on the sailors jackets—on every thing, in short, were stamped aweagles, and they returned to the shore half distracted with the sight of the imperial bird. The populace were eventually pacified, and order gradually restored: but the original impression left by the shoes, was never totally removed, and the crew were ever afterwards viewed with jealousy and distrust."

Some of the Paris journals wear a curious appearance, a number of their columns being blank, the matter prepared for them having been struck out by the censors to whom each number of every newspaper must be submitted for approval or expurgation, before it can be issued.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenect	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Hudson	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk. of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up.	4½	Exc. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5 & up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	5

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1824.

NOMINATIONS.

JACKSON TICKET.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electors.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Caraher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Sebeetz, Adam Light, James Murray.

CAUCUS TICKET.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN,* for Vice-President.

Electors.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hanna, Henry W. Snyder, George Denniston, Walter Franklin, Jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Meehling,* James Montgomery.

**These candidates decline serving.*

CLAY TICKET.

The Clay Committee of Philadelphia, have formed the following Electoral Ticket.

Electors.—Langdon Cheves, Matthew Lawler, Mark Richards, James Kelton, William Noble, Jacob U. Snyder, John Heckman, Jabez Hyde, Thomas Eichelberger, John Mullay, John St. Clair, David Acheson, John Young, John Tod, Mathew Carey, John Wilcox, Ebenezer Dickey, George Richards, Alexander L. Hays, William Wynkoop, George Dennison, Andrew Boden, Thomas S. Blodget, Joseph Lawrence, John G. Langstroth, Alexander Johnston, Charles H. Israell, Robert Patterson, *(Pittsburgh.)*

ADAMS TICKET.

The Committee appointed by the friends of John Quincy Adams, in Franklin county, have nominated the following Electoral Ticket.

Electors.—Col. Thomas Forest, Josiah Supplee, Thomas Cope, Col. Clement C. Biddle, Hon. Charles Huston, John Davison, Peter Wallace, Dr. Henry B. Trout, Dr. James Stephens, Dr. Henry C. Wampler, John Aulebaugh, James M'Sherry, William Myre, William Brindle, James Shannon, William P. Maclay, Hon. Jesse Moore, George Swartz, Robert Evans, Benjamin T. Case, Thomas Robinson, Garrick Mallory, John M'Cammon, John King, Col. Andrew Robinson, Gen. William Steele, John Taylor, John Sergeant.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

AT the THIRD annual meeting of the society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures in and for the county of Allegheny, held on the 6th and 7th October, the following live stock and domestic manufactures were exhibited, viz.

Neat Cattle.

A very fine two year old Heifer, by Mr. Gray's premium bull, owned by Mr. H. Gallagher.

A cow possessing valuable qualities as a milker, and a heifer, owned by Mr. S Hubley.

A cow with a remarkably large bull calf 6 months old, owned by Mr George Cochran, of Mifflin.

A fine bull calf by Mr. Gray's premium bull, owned by Mr John M'Cartney.

A three year old heifer, remarkable as a deep milker, owned by Mr. Boyle Irwin.

A large cow of an improved breed, by Mr. James Gray, of Ross township.

Judge Wilkins sent to the exhibition a very fine 2 year old heifer and her calf. This heifer is from a cow of the improved breed of Kentucky by Paul Jones, who was from an imported Teeswater cow, by Tecumseh, an imported bull of the Holderness breed.

Harmar Denny exhibited his bull 'Guyasutha' 4 years old, from a full blooded cow of Humes' stock, Ky. by Sam Martin, a full blooded imported Teeswater bull.

Also, his heifer 'Jessamine,' 16 months old, and her calf. Jessamine is from an imported full blooded Teeswater cow, by the full blooded bull, San Martin.

Also, his heifer, 'Pocohontas,' 2 years old, and her calf. Pocohontas is from a cow of the improved breed in Kentucky, by the full blooded imported bull Tecumseh, of the Holderness breed.

Mr. John Keen, of Indiana township, exhibited some stock of an improved breed, comprising a cow and her three calves, viz a promising young bull, a heifer, and a bull calf, derived from Mr. Gray's improved breed.

Horses.

A stallion well calculated for farmer's use, by William Carroll.

A mare and colt, by H. H. Peterson, Esq.

Two mares and their colts, by Wm. Armstrong Plum township.

Mare and two colts, by Adam Coon.

Mare and colt, and filly and horse colt, by Jacob Stotler.

Mare and colt, by Samuel Ewalt.

Filly, by Mr. Herriot.

Horse colt, by Jacob Eber.

Stallion, by George Wilson.

Several others were exhibited but not having been registered by their owners, it is impossible to notice them here.

Sheep.

Three sheep by Mr. John Davis.

Swine.

A lot of very fine pigs, (thirty three,) together with a boar and sow, by John Neal, near Pittsburgh.

A sow, by John M'Cartney.

A boar, by Harmar Denny.

Several others were exhibited and examined but were omitted to be registered by the owners.

Domestic Manufactures.

1 piece black cloth, dressed at M'Clure's mill, by John Kiddoo.
1 do Mixed cloth, by Mathias Frizel.
1 do Flannel, white, by James M'Ayale.
1 do do Plaid, by Rachael Hoy.
2 do Broadcloath, and one piece of Sattinett by Messrs Murphys.
2 do Cassimere, by Miss Susan Graham.
1 Coverlet, do do
1 do James Hall.
1 do Margaret Burns.
2 do Mathias Frizel.
2 do William Davis.
2 do Mrs. Beitler.
2 pieces of Linen, by Mrs. Jane Wallace.
1 do do Nathaniel Richardson.
1 do do Thomas Sample.
1 do do James Melvin.
33 yds. woolen carpeting, by Mrs. Scudder Hart.
do do Miss Ann Addison.
White thread by Mrs. M'Ayale.
1 piece table linen, Francis Jamison.
do do Mrs. Roup.
do do James Baldwin.
1 piece Ticking, by Jane Crawford.
1 do Lindsey, William Reed.
Blankets, Miss Sarah Graham.
½ doz. Woolen socks, Miss Hawkins.
do do Mrs. Mary Adams.
A handsome merino shawl, by Miss Cowles.
A beautiful hearth rug, by Mrs. R. Hart.
1 do do do Miss Cochran.
Silk and thread lace, the silk grown in Massachusett, by Sarah Hare.
2 handsome bonnets, one of grass, in imitation of and equal to fine Leghorn, the other of straw, by Miss Petar.
60 lbs. maple Sugar, by Jacob Linehart.
One beaver hat, one castor, one rorum and one merino, all of superior make, were sent by Mr. Christopher Magee, the merino hat in particular, was remarked as very fine.
Rolled iron, from the establishment on Grant's Hill, sent by Mr. Hays, agent.
A number of Files, made by a lad in the employment of Mr Updegraff.

Agricultural Implements.

1 dozen spades and shovels, by Asa Waters;
½ doz axes, do
½ doz grass scythes, Thos. W. Shaw;
¼ doz axes, James Melville;
½ doz do William Rice;
2 doz do Mr Musrush;
½ doz do W. Montgomery;
½ doz sickles of superior make and much admired, were sent by Mr. James Nelson, of Pittsburgh. These were received at the close of the exhibition and too late to be examined by the committee.
Three well finished Ploughs by Messrs W. & R. Lecky, one plough of an improved construction, by Mr. Miller.
Ten different ploughs were exhibited by Mr. George Evans, of which he furnished the following description, viz:—Half patent—Peacock's, or full patent—Wood's patent *cast* share and coulter in front—Wood's patent *wrought* share and coulter in front—Wood's patent wrought share and locked coulter—do. do. with cutter and heal piece—Bergen's self-sharpener, and the same with Wood's and Evans' improvement—Woolley's patent, a cast plough.
Models of a thrashing machine, and of a clover seed gatherer—exhibited by Mr. G. Evans.
Corn sheller, do do
Mr. John Gill, of Plumb township, exhibited a model of an improved wool spinner well calculated for family use.

Crops.

Specimens of wheat by D. R. M'Nair and by Geo. Bell, of Pitt township.
Barley without a hull, by Mr. Geo. Smith of Fayette township.
Mr. George Evans exhibited some large Gooseberries, being a variety produced from the seed of a very inferior kind.
Mr. Behan produced specimens of the Irish Broom and of the White Thorn, the plants were of a fine growth and raised from seed sown last March. This Thorn is recommended for hedges; in three or four years forming an impenetrable fence.—Mr. Behan has several thousand of the quicks to dispose of.

The ploughing match was well contested, between Wm. Lecky, Esq. with a plough of his own make; Mr. John Graham with Wood's Patent, improved by G. Evans; Mr. Jas. Cooper, with a plough of Morford's make; and Mr. Iteed with Miller's plough.

After the ploughing was over the board convened and received the following reports of the committees, which were adopted:

Live Stock.

The committee on Live Stock, after a careful examination of the animals exhibited, made the following report:

"We, the undersigned committee on stock, do award as follows:

That Harmar Denny's bull, is in the estimation of your committee, well deserving of the premium, although there was no competition, $20 00
To James Gray, for the best cow, 10 00
To Harmar Denny, for his full blooded Teeswater heifer, 10 00
To Wm. Wilkins for his half blooded heifer, 10 00
To John Keen for his bull calf, 15 00
To George Cochran, for his bull calf, 5 00
John M'Cartney, best sow, 5 00
Harmar Denny, best boar, 5 00

Your committee beg leave respectfully to state that there was no stallion or brood mare exhibited to them of that description for which a premium ought to be given. No oxen were offered. The sheep did not come within the description for which a premium was proposed.

(Signed,) CHS. H. ISRAELL,
JAS. LOGAN,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
JOSEPH DIXON,
JOHN KEEN.

October 7, 1824.

To the president and board of directors:

The committee on manufactured articles have carefully examined the different articles exhibited, and recommend the following for premium:—

The linen, by Mrs Jane Wallace, $ 8 00
Flannel, James M'Ayale, 10 00
Woolen cloth, "family manufacture," John Kiddoo, 7 00
Broad cloth, of factory manufacture, Messrs Murphys, 5 00
Woolen carpeting, Mrs Scudder Hart, 10 00
2d best ditto, Miss Ann Addison, 5 00
Best blankets, by Margaret Graham, 5 00
Ditto coverlet, by James Hall, 5 00
Ditto linsey, by William Reed, 5 00
Ditto ticking, by Jane Crawford, 5 00
Ditto cassinet, by Messrs Murphys, 5 00
Ditto socks and stockings, by Mrs Mary Adams, 3 00
Ditto linen thread, by Mrs M'Ayale, 3 00
Ditto bonnet of grass, by Miss Petar, 10 00
Ditto Sugar, by Mr. Linehart, 5 00
A piece of plaid flannel, by Rachael Hoy, 5 00
Table linen, by Mrs Roup, 3 00
Merino shawl, by Miss Cowles, 3 00
Lace, by Sarah Hare, 3 00
Rug, by Miss Cochran.
Scythes, by Mr Shaw, 3 00
Spades and Shovels, by Mr Waters, 3 00
Axes, by William Montgomery, 3 00

The axes by Mr. Waters were well made, and it was a difficult matter to decide between his and Montgomery's.

F. M'CLURE,
G. WALLACE,
WM. MARKS,
A. MURPHY,
} Committee.

The board award to Messrs Leckeys a premium for their plough, $ 5 00
To Mr George Evans, for his patent plough, 5 00
The first premium for ploughing was awarded to Mr John Graham, 8 00
The second to Mr James Cooper, 5 00

The society was highly gratified with an instance of uncommon ingenuity in a lad of twelve years of age, John Kitts, who constructed a steam engine, and exhibited it in actual operation—a premium was awarded to him of 5 00

The premium for wheat was awarded to D. R. M'Nair, who raised forty bushels three pecks and five quarts per acre, 10 00

The following premium was awarded to Mr. William M'Clure, of Mifflin, for the same crop, and to Mr D. R. M'Nair, for potatoes, that they might have time to procure satisfactory evidence of the quantity actually raised.

FRANCIS M'CLURE,
President Pro Tem.

HARMAR DENNY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ARTICLES.

English Opinions.—The London Courier informs its readers, that the American papers are filled with accounts of the reception of General La Fayette, and promises some extracts, "to show how little essential difference there is between republican and monarchical honors."—The editor further remarks: "General La Fayette, for example, says, whatever he may think, that the Americans are the most exalted people in the world," and the Americans cannot say less in return, whatever they may think too, than that there never was such a man as Gen. La Fayette. And so they go on, keeping their countenances all the while, as if the rest of the world were not looking on with scorn and derision at their fooleries."

The New Times not to be outdone in civilities of this sort, speaks upon the subject thus: "He was of course received with many tokens of respect, and it would have been extraordinary if the Americans had not paid particular honors to an old man and a foreigner, whose name is so closely associated with the foundation of their republic. One conclusion from the old General's voyage is irresistable, that the cause of liberalism in Paris is utterly defunct, and annihilated. Nothing but desperation could have made General La Fayette sacrifice the pleasures of *la Belle* France, to dwell among the *Doubikinses* of New-England."

The London Magazine for September, has the following observations in its Views of Public Affairs:—"La Fayette, the veteran of Liberty, has embarked for America, on board the American ship Cadmus. She is a private vessel, he having refused the conveyance of a frigate offered him by Congress. No doubt we shall soon have to record the triumphal and well merited honors with which America will receive him. His departure from France, has, indeed, been itself a kind of triumph; and considering present circumstances, is not a little remarkable.—The embarkation took place at Havre, and the army were obliged to be called out in order to repress the enthusiasm of the people."

The Edinburgh Review on the subject of America, closes the article with the following paragraphs:—

"America seems, on the whole, to be a country possessing vast advantages, and little inconveniences; they have a cheap government, and bad roads; they pay no tythes, and have stage coaches without springs. They have no poor laws, and no monopolies—but their inns are inconvenient, and travellers are teazed with questions. They have no collections in the fine arts: but they have no Lord Chancellor, and they can go to law without absolute ruin. They cannot make Latin verses, but they expend immense sums in the education of the poor. In all this the balance is prodigiously in their favor; but then comes the great disgrace and danger of America, the existence of slavery, which if not timously corrected, will one day entail, (and ought to entail,) a bloody servile war upon the Americans—which will separate America into slave states and states disclaiming slavery, and which remains at present as the foulest blot in the moral character of that people.

An high spirited nation, who cannot endure the slightest act of foreign aggression, and who revolt at the very shadow of domestic tyranny—beat with cart whips, and bind with chains and murder for the merest trifles, wretched human beings who are of a more dusky color than themselves; and have recently admitted into their Union a new state, with the express permission of ingrafting this atrocious wickedness into their constitution? No one can admire the simple wisdom and manly firmness of the Americans more than we do, or more despise the pitiful propensity which exists among Government runners to vent their small spite at their character; but on the subject of slavery, the conduct of America is, and has been, the most reprehensible. It is impossible to speak of it with too much indignation and contempt; but for it, we should look forward with unqualified pleasure to such a land of freedom, and such a magnificent spectacle of human happiness."

Hydrophobia.—The following is an extract of a private letter from a medical practitioner at Lyons:—Notwithstanding the many cases of hydrophobia which I perceive by your last packet of papers have occurred in London and its neighborhood, instances of it here have been far more numerous, although not so dangerous in their effects, from the successful system which was persevered in during the last and the whole of this hot season. Hitherto the application of caustics was invariably resorted to on supposed infection, but met with doubtful success. A new system was last year successfully tried here for the cure of that dreadful malady, the adoption of which has been attended with invariable and most astonishing success.—In June, last year, a man was severely bitten by a dog in a rabid state, which in a few days after died raving mad. His wife sucked the wound, completely cleansed it of the poisonous matter, and by the advice of her surgeon, M. Dupin the operation of sucking was repeated, the wound kept open, and a free discharge promoted. The man recovered, and is now alive and well. The wife has been ever after designated "La Chien-suc." We have now three women whose occupation is during the hot months sucking hydrophobic wounds, and who are designated by the same appellation. Their charge for the first operation is ten francs, and every succeeding time five. An English gentleman was bitten in the arm by a favorite pony, which exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and was shot; and so satisfied is he of the certainty of no ill effects taking place through infection, in consequence of this new operation being resorted to, that he and his family are in as good spirits as if nothing had happened. I have examined the wound, which is a little inflamed since the last operation of La Chien-suc, but I have no doubt of his recovery. Instantaneous treatment is in these cases of the utmost importance, as no danger can accrue even by the bitten person sucking the wound himself. By his having immediate recourse to this operation, it would be the means of materially preventing infection before the perhaps delayed arrival of either a Chien-suc or a professional man. From a conversation I had with a celebrated surgeon in London, a few years since, on this subject, he then said that both himself and Sir A—— C—— had the same opinion of the effects of sucking the wound, as have been so beneficially experienced in this city. Since the 1st of last June, there have been no less than 38 persons bitten by dogs in a rabid state, who having all adopted the system, not one of them has experienced any of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Sept. 10.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, at the Lancaster assizes. The defendant pleaded he had made no such promise, and upon that plea issue was joined.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case to the jury. He had the honor to address them as counsel for a young woman not yet of age, a Miss Matilda Waite, who found it necessary to come before them, to seek a reparation in damages from the defendant, Thomas Aspinall, for an injury, which was aggravated in the present case by circumstances of a very singular description. The defendant was a son of a gentleman of great respectability and opulence, and was well known in the town of Liverpool, where he held a public office as searcher of the customs. The plaintiff in this action was the second daughter of an individual, who carried on the business of a tobacconist in the same place. He must now inform them that the plaintiff was a poor man, or at least that he was not in affluent circumstances. He brought up his family, however, in the possession of an unspotted character. His daughter, Matilda, was placed in the shop behind the counter, under the inspection of her elder brother and sister. Chance first presented her to the notice of the defendant. He went in to purchase snuff, and after having been a customer for some time, he condescended to court her acquaintance. He represented himself as a gentleman of independent fortune living with his sister at Wavertree, about three miles from Liverpool, and stated that his name was Bromfield. Under that name he expressed to the plaintiff the affection he felt for her; and after the first emotions of surprise had subsided, which were naturally excited on seeing a gentleman of his apparent rank in life, seeking a wife among persons of so comparatively humble a condition, her family declared their satisfaction at the offer he had made them. At the end of the year 1821, or at the beginning of the year 1822, he professed to say that his arrangements had then made a marriage convenient, and by consent of the plaintiff he purchased a wedding-ring, fixed a day for their marriage, and even sent home to her a cap in which he desired her to be married! Such was the state of things when a discovery took place which rendered all these important preparations of no use. One evening as the defendant was praising the caps which he had sent home for the plaintiff's use, an application was made at the door of the appartment in which they were sitting, and a lady walked in, who asked the plaintiff in no very civil terms, who she was, and what she was doing with the gentleman with whom she was conversing. She then proceeded to reproach both plaintiff and the defendant with their improper conduct in no very measured terms. The plaintiff said to the lady, "You must be mistaken; this gentleman is Mr. Bromfield, and a single man." "No," replied the lady, "he is Thomas Aspinall, and my husband." The plaintiff then turned round to the defendant and said, "is this true?" he admitted that it was, and on hearing that admission, she fell down in a fainting fit. The young woman and her family, felt most keenly the disastrous situation to which the inhuman conduct of Thomas Aspinall had reduced them. Without any misconduct of their own, they found themselves made bankrupts at once in character and in happiness.

As soon as Mrs. Aspinall had left the house on the night of the discovery, the plaintiff was taken seriously ill, and continued so for some days. The defendant's wife had the kindness and good nature, to send to the plaintiff's house to inquire after her health. The defendant also called himself to see her, but admission was refused to him. He then wrote a letter to her, of which he could not state the precise words, inasmuch as the defendant had obtained it from the plaintiff when she believed herself to be in a dying state, and when she considered that his letters would be of no use to her. He would, however, shortly state to them the substance of it. In that letter the defendant admitted that he had done the plaintiff a wrong which never could be repaired; he applied to her for forgiveness, and said that while he had a farthing he would never allow her to be in want. He likewise added that his wife would visit her, and that he trusted her parents would allow her to visit his wife at his house, as the best means of giving the lie to the rumors which had been propogated against her character, in the neighborhood in which she lived. The fact he would not disguise from them; the plaintiff visited the defendant's wife and passed a considerable time under her protection in the defendant's house. She passed it however most wretchedly, notwithstanding the attentions which Mrs. Aspinall, much to her credit, felt it her duty to pay her; for from the period when the fatal discovery was made of Aspinall's being a married man, up to the present hour, the health of the plaintiff had been ruined. He must now inform them, that from the moment of the discovery that he was not Bromfield, a single man, but Aspinall, a married man, the defendant had told the plaintiff's father that he was most anxious to provide for his daughter's subsistence. When the time arrived at which she appeared to be recovering from her illness, the defendant, who had obtained from her all his letters, made a proposition to secure to her an annuity of one hundred pounds a year to the time of her death or her marriage. A bond was accordingly drawn up; but when it was presented to him, he made an objection to that part of it which mentioned that he should be liable in a penalty of two thousand pounds, if he failed to pay the annuity; and at last he resolved to make no settlement upon her, because his instructions had been disobeyed by her attorney. Upon that resolution being made known to them, the young woman's friends had instituted in her name the action which they were now empannelled to try. He had thus given to them the history of this case; but there was another circumstance which might also strike them as extraordinary—The breach of promise of marriage, and the discovery of the defendant's perfidy, had taken place so far back as the year 1822, and yet nothing had been done to punish him till 1824. Upon that point he would say, that the doubts entertained regarding the life of the plaintiff, the anxiety of her family on her account, the declaration of the defendant's intention to do every thing in his power to repair the mischief he had committed, would satisfactorily account for the delay.

But if all these were extraordinary circumstances with regard to her case, were there no extraordinary circumstances with regard to his? What did they think of a man, who, being married and living with his family, went under a false name and character, and insinuated himself into the confidence of a young and unsuspecting female, who declared that if his wife had not detected him, he would have married her at all hazards, and that he was even now prepared to marry her, if any accident befel his present wife? Who, he would ask, was that man? Not a man moving in an obscure station of life; not a man unacquainted with the world; not a man unconscious of its tenets and opinions; but a man whose father was of the first respectability and opulence, who had an independent fortune of his own, and filled a respectable situation in a public office; and yet he refused to make her the only reparation he could make, and compelled her at last to seek it, at the expense of feeling and character, in a court of justice. The learned counsel then called several witnesses in support of his statement.

Mr. Brougham then addressed the jury for the defendant.

A verdict was returned for the plaintiff, damages £750.

The Magnanimous Holy Allies.—A French General, of nearly eighty years of age, completely deaf, and partly paralyzed by two or three attacks of apoplexy, was among the number of men proscribed by the Holy Alliance. Until last year, he was permitted to reside in the Canton de Vaud, but at that period all the great Continental Powers united to compel the Government of that Canton to banish him from its territory. The old General, seeing no asylum open for him, appealed to the compassion of M. de Chateaubriand, to allow him to terminate his career in peace at Lausanne; but the noble Viscount was relentless, and it was necessary to obey. He then took refuge in one of the smallest Cantons of Switzerland, that of Appenzell. The notes of the Holy Alliance followed him; but whether the Government of that Canton felt itself protected from the mountains, in the centre of which it is placed, or whether it was of opinion that Europe would not put armies in motion, for the purpose of seizing an old man on the brink of the grave, it resisted the Continental Diplomacy with courage, and in the end its independence was respected.—*Private Letters from Arau.*

In Captain Hall's journal of a cruise in Mexico and South America, we have the following account of the wisdom of the populace of San Blas, a small seaport of Mexico, on the mouth of the Gulf of California;

"An amusing instance occured one day, that gave us a practical lesson, which we did not fail to turn to account, on the necessity of attending to the prejudices of the populace.—An American merchant ship arrived at San Blas with a cargo for sale. Some difficulties at the custom house prevented her unloading for a few days; in the mean time a few small articles found their way on shore, and amongst others, several pair of shoes, which were exposed in the market. These shoes like many other kinds of American goods, bore the stamp of an eagle on the sole. As the Mexicans a month before, had established themselves into an independent imperial state, of which an eagle was the emblem, the San Blassians sapiently conceived, that the North Americans, in placing an eagle on the sole of their shoes, meant to imply contempt of the country, by trampling its national insignia under foot! A vast commotion was raised in the course of a few minutes—all business was put a stop to—the shops and houses were shut up, and a riot ensued, such as we had not witnessed before, and had never expected to see amongst a race in general so tranquil.

The illustrious Ayuntamio were speedily assembled and after much grave discussion, a despatch was written to the commandant on this important subject. However ridiculous he must have considered the whole affair, he could not appease the ferment, without directing a commission to examine the American ship, and to inquire into and report upon the matter. The commissioners accordingly went on board in great state, and when they commenced their survey, they were thunderstruck with the multitude of eagles that every where met their eyes. On the guns, on the sails—on the sailors jackets—on every thing, in short, were stamped an eagle; and they returned to the shore half distracted with the sight of the imperial bird. The populace were eventually pacified, and order gradually restored; but the original impression left by the shoes, was never totally removed, and the crew were ever afterwards viewed with jealousy and distrust."

Some of the Paris journals wear a curious appearance, a number of their columns being blank, the matter prepared for them having been struck out by the censors to whom each number of every newspaper must be submitted for approval or expurgation, before it can be issued.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenect	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk. of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap. & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5 & up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	5

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1824

Messrs. James Buchanan, Charles Miner, and Samuel Edwards, federal republicans, are elected to Congress from the Lancaster, Chester and Delaware district.

☞The election for Presidential electors is to be held this day. To vote is the right and duty of every citizen.

We have copied the Clay and Adams tickets, received by the late mails.

Mr. Cheves, who stands at the head of the Clay ticket, is ineligible, as he holds, by appointment of the U. S. government, the office of commissioner under the British treaty, and the constitution declares that "no person holding any office of trust or profit, under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." Mr. Rush, who heads the caucus ticket, is also ineligible from the same cause. He is minister to the court of St. James.

Judge Tod, as the reader will see by the article from the Bedford Gazette, declines serving on the Clay ticket. He is friendly to the hero of Orleans.

Pennsylvania was the first state to nominate General Jackson. We trust those citizens who promoted his nomination, will now keep faith, and justify the expectations which they excited abroad. Other states have taken the direction indicated by Pennsylvania, and it is to be hoped that no "indirection," or calculation of chances as to a second choice, will induce the people of this state to desert those who have agreed to make common cause with them, or to desert the man whom nothing could induce to desert the cause of the country in the hour of trial.

Information from abroad, but which we do not think it necessary now to copy at large, is most encouraging to the friends of Jackson. In New-Jersey an electoral ticket, favorable to him, has been a second time nominated by a convention chosen by the people.

A letter from Athens, Georgia, published in the National Journal, states that Crawford's friends have been generally defeated at the late elections for members of the legislature. The writer says, "It is now reduced to a certainty, that he will not recieve the vote of his adopted state."

"Stoppe de Veel."—The following letter is published in the Richmond Enquirer:

Fayette County, Penn. Oct. 2, 1824.

Understanding that the withdrawal of my name may have a favorible effect on the result of the approaching election of President and Vice-President of the United States, I request that I may no longer be considered as a candidate for the office of Vice-President. ALBERT GALLATIN.

The caucus editors are at no loss for reasons to account for Mr. Gallatin's declension—but their reasons are quite different, and withal not a little contradictory. They have not had time to compare notes. The National Intelligencer says, he declines "under the impression that it will favor the election of Mr. Crawford." The Richmond Enquirer says, "we pronounce it voluntary and unconnected with the hopes or prospects of any other candidate." And John Binns—honest, truth-loving John Binns—who but two days before said he spoke "advisedly" and with the latest information, when he denied the fact of Mr. Gallatin's having declined at all,—affirms that his withdrawal is altogether owing to "the infirmities of advanced age and ill health." We have not yet seen the reasons assigned by Noah's Advocate and the Albany Argus.

What a troublesome and *declining* business the caucusites have been driving! In the first place, a majority of the members of congress *declined* going into caucus; in the next, many of the persons nominated in this state for caucus electors, *declined* letting their names remain on the caucus ticket. Now Mr. Gallatin *declines* running for Vice-President, *and taking Pennsylvania with him*; and worst of all, the people *decline* having any thing to do with the caucus or its candidates. Surely it must be admitted that the caucus cause is in a *declining* way.

From the Bedford Gazette, October 22.

In to-day's Gazette will be found an electoral ticket for Henry Clay, on which appears the name of John Tod of this borough. What induced Mr. Clay's friends to place this gentleman's name upon the ticket, we are at a loss to divine. Mr. Tod is and always has been, the open and avowed friend of Gen. Jackson. We have Mr. Tod's authority for informing the public, that he will not serve on said ticket, and even should be be elected, however highly he may esteem Mr. Clay in private life, would not vote for him as President of the United States, in opposition to his, and the People's favorite, the Hero of Orleans.

Albert Gallatin.—It is now decided that Mr. Gallatin, has declined from his nomination as Vice President. When the *second* withdraws, it is time for the *principal* to consider well as to the propriety of persisting in the contest. *Bal. M. Ch.*

The questions *originally* propounded to the freemen of Pennsylvania, was Jackson or Crawford? They by acclamation decided in favor of the former, and the *demonstrations* made, at this late hour, by the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams can do little but advance the cause of the caucus candidate, and diminish the influence of Pennsylvania in the affairs of the Union. *Phil. Gazette.*

For the Gazette.

ALBERT GALLATIN & JOHN C. CALHOUN.

A retrospective view of the principles, the conduct, and the present situation of these two men, must afford great gratification to every virtuous man, and every patriotic citizen.

The former, a Swiss by birth, emigrated to *America* at an early period, and commenced a very *equivocal residence* on the "*debateable ground*" of Maine. Not very long after the close of the revolutionary war, we find him in Western Pennsylvania, undistinguished either by extraordinary talent, moral deportment, or enterprize. But it was not his happy fortune to remain in innocent obscurity. He certainly possessed some talent, great ambition, and that laxity of principle which would induce him to embrace any opportunity to obtain a "bad eminence." And it seems that the Almighty, who knows all things, and whose ways are inscrutable, has made that very talent, that ambition, and that laxity of principle, the instruments of his punishment.

Mr. Gallatin remained in this country not particularly distinguished until the years 1793-4, when by tampering with the ignorance of the misguided citizens of Western Pennsylvania, a great internal commotion and civil war were produced; in this fermentation the dregs arose to the top, and Mr. Gallatin, being restrained by no moral principle, by no scruples of conscience, and no feelings of patriotism, obtained a distinction which he has hitherto retained.

In fact it seems to have been a part of the great scheme of Providence, that Mr. Gallatin should reach and long retain a distinguished station in this country, that his fall might give point to his mortification, and severity to his punishment.

Since the Western Insurrection Mr. Gallatin has been almost constantly in public employment. Soon after the Declaration of War, under the impulse of that same feeling which induced him to abandon his associates in the West, he shrunk from the responsibility of his station as Secretary of the Treasury.

In February, 1824, he was nominated by the caucus as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, with the expectation that this nomination would secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Mr. Crawford. The friends of Mr. Crawford soon discovered that Mr. Gallatin, so far from being "an auxiliary aid," (to use the language of Mr. Binns,) was *a dead weight*.

It is believed that Mr. Gallatin was informed, at an early period, that his nomination would ruin Mr. Crawford, and was then requested to decline. He had, however, obtained a nomination, and was determined to retain it, and it was not until he was himself convinced that his election was hopeless, that he consented to decline. Even here, however, he forgot not his own interest, and before his resignation, it was stipulated that he should be elected State Senator, in place of Walter Lowrie. But in this he will be disappointed. It is, we have no doubt, a part of the "great design," that his mortification and prostration should *now* be completed. The federalists and the Jackson men, in the Legislature, will oppose the election of Mr. Gallatin, because he is a bad man and a caucusite; the friends of Mr. Lowrie must oppose it, or they virtually asknowledge that his conduct in the *stolen letter* affair was base, and public opinion in Pennsylvania so strong against him, that they dare not support him. The dismissal of Mr. Lowrie by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will be placing a legislative certificate of authenticity to the the letters of Mr. Hay. These different views of the federalists, the Jacksonites, and Lowricites, will doubtless be the means of effectuating the real design of Providence.

Surely the mortification of Mr. Gallatin will be poignant. Nominated to secure the vote of Pennsylvania, and condemned in Pennsylvania by acclamation—nominated as an "auxiliary aid," and cast off by his friends as an *intolerable burden*.

Mr. Crawford must regard the nomination of Mr. Gallatin with the same kind of feelings with which poor Morris viewed the plaid, filled with stones, which was fastened to his neck by the order of Rob Roy's wife; and the exclamations of Mr. Crawford, of "Save me, Van Buren!" will be as ineffectual as those of Morris.

How different has been the conduct and principles of Mr. Calhoun! How different is his present situation! Instead of a burden, he is an aid to all his friends; instead of clogging, he facilitates their progress; instead of being shunned, he is sought after by the other candidates, and happy is the man who is nominated in conjunction with Mr. Calhoun. His talents, his assiduity in discharge of his official duties, his genuine republican principles, and his zeal for internal improvements, well deserve this distinction. JUSTUS.

The late Equinoctial Storm did immense damage in the Southern states. It is estimated that one half of the whole cotton crop of South Carolinia was destroyed by it. A great part of the country was inundated by the flood, while the hurricane prostrated houses, fences and timber, so generally, as to lay some entire neighborhoods in ruins. The following melancholy detail of desolation reached us by the last mail.

Darien, Geo. Oct. 5. The following is the melancholy catalogue of deaths produced by the late disastrous hurricane.

Miss Caroline Harrison, an amiable young lady, in the bloom of youth—she was drowned by the house being swept into the river.

Samuel and Independence Harrison, her two brothers, drowned by the same accident.

R. R. Merril, Esq. a gentleman highly esteemed for the suavity of his manners and the rectitude of his character. As he was found with part of the raiment of Miss Harrison in his hands, it is presumed he was drowned while endeavoring to save that lady, to whom it is said he was engaged to be married.

Mr. Snow's young child and 5 negroes.

Mrs. Lafon, a kind and indulgent mistress to her slaves, 12 of whom perished with her.

Mrs. Chase, her child and one negro woman.

Mr. Thomas Miller, nephew to Mr. John Miller of Satilla—Mr. John Miller, his overseer, and four negroes.

Mr. Raymond Demere, 3d of St. Simons' and 4 negroes—they were overtaken by the gale on their way from the city—Mr. D. was in his 20th year.

Mr. Gould of Sapelo Island, had two of his children dashed from his arms by the waves and drowned.

11 negroes belonging to Captain Hudson drowned.
11 ditto of Mr. Geo. White, ditto.
1 negro killed belonging to Mr. James Nephew.
1 drowned belonging to Dr. Troup.
1 killed on St. Simons' belonging to Captain Demere.
1 drowned belonging to Mr. Carnochan.
1 white man and two negroes found drowned on Creighton Island.
A family of five negroes killed at Mr. Chisalm's by the falling of a house.

A Toast.—At an exhibition of the Franklin Institute (a manufacturing society of Philadelphia,) the following toast was given:

"By the corresponding secretary, PETER A. BROWN: Our noble selves, viz: Type founders and printers who are men of *letters*; architects who *build* up the country's fame; chemists who *retort* nothing but kindness; *lists* of taylors whose patriotism is without *measure*; saddlers who do good without *end*; coppersmiths who are better *still*; engine makers who erect a *horse power* for the public good; paper makers who do more if *re-quired*; glaziers whose *panes* are always to please; a *band* of hatters who assist to *lower a crown*; bakers the best *bred* and who keep clear of John *Doe*; brickmakers of the old *stock*, made of well *tempered clay*; carpenters and masons, who have climbed *the ladders* of their professions; painters, who are sober, though *well primed*; coopers, who in new improvements *chime in*; gunmakers, who at science never go *off half cocked*; joiners, who are *glued* to our cause; weavers who in American manufactures *loom large*; smiths, whose *forgeries* would pass at the mint; dyers of all colors *alive* at their work; doctors, who *attend gratis* to their public duties; lawyers, who try to *suit* our *cause*; and *end* the cordwainers, who come out best at the *last*.

9 cheers."

The next Legislature.—From the complexions of the returns that have come to hand, and indications during Gov. Shulze's grand tour, new political conjunctions and oppositions may be expected to make their appearance during the next session of the General Assembly. The inevitable consequence must be *rotation in office*.

Harrisb. Chronicle.

La Fayette at the Tomb of Washington.—This interesting visit continued about an hour, and the following particulars are extracted from the Alexandria Herald:—

The vault of Gen. Washington was opened, and a ring, containing a portion of his hair, was presented to General La Fayette, by Mr. Custis, of Arlington, who delivered a pathetic address on the occasion. After which Mr. C. also presented the General with a Masonic sash and medal, formerly belonging to Gen. Washington. Part of the sash was divided into small pieces, and distributed to the youth who were present, as a memento of their departed hero.

La Fayette's Arrival at Yorktown.—We learn, from the Baltimore American, that the General was landed at Yorktown on Monday, about noon, amidst an immense concourse of gratified spectators. A national salute was fired on the occasion, and the whole scene was one of the most grand and imposing ever witnessed in Virginia. A letter to the Editors, from a gentleman of Baltimore, who was present, states that the General landed at a quarter before two o'clock, P. M. in an eight-oared barge, accompanied by Chief Justice Marshall and other distinguished characters. He was received by the Governor of Virginia, and the Council of State. After the General's reply to the Governor's address, he ascended a superb barouche, drawn by four elegant greys, with postillions in full livery: with him were seated the Governor of Virginia, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Secretary of War. In other carriages followed the General's family, revolutionary officers, and others; and the procession was closed by an immense concourse of citizens. The whole proceeded to the General's quarters, where he was received by Major-General R. B. Taylor, and Staff, with a host of officers, attached to various Virginia corps.

On Tuesday the 19th, there was to be a grand review. On the plains of York a splendid arch is erected; and two handsome obelisks mark the two celebrated points of attack, during the seige. The number of persons assembled at York, was estimated at about six thousand.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.

Singular occurrence.—The ship Susannah, which arrived in port from Alvarado, on Thursday afternoon, had her foremast carried away about six feet above the deck, and her main and mizen top masts twisted off, splitting the masts in such a manner, that the whole three will have to be replaced by new ones. What renders this circumstance extraordinary is, that not a breath of air was felt in the city at the time; the flags of the several vessels in port were hanging without the least motion; no wind was felt on board vessels 300 yards distant, and moreover, the captain of the Susannah asserts that there was not air enough on his deck at the time to extinguish a candle.

Rhode Island.—The Constitution adopted by the recent Convention in Rhode Island, it appears has been rejected. The Rhode Island Republican says: "By the returns from the towns heard from, there is a majority of votes given in against the instrument of about 1500."

Impostor.—A ragged street beggar was taken up by our police on Saturday, and on searching him, it was discovered he had concealed about him eighty dollars in cash, and about the same amount in bank notes, quilted in his coat. He appears to be an Italian, and has been travelling over the western states in his profitable calling.

N. Y. Nat. Ad.

Awful effects of intemperance!—At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday week, a man by the name of William Kirkwood, drank off nearly three pints of whiskey, which occasioned his death in a few minutes.

Arrival of the Mexican Minister.—The arrival of the brig Merced, Capt. Russel, from Alvarado and Sacrificios, is announced in the morning papers. The Merced has on board His Excellency Don Pablo Obregon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico, to the United States, his Suite and servants—Don Miguel Garcia, Secretary of Legation from the Republic of Colombia, to Mexico, and servants, and other passengers. Col. Ignacio Bassadre, Officer of the Mexican Legation to Colombia; Mr. Chartlar Bollina, and Robert Manning, Esq. When the Merced sailed, every thing of a political nature was quiet and the minds of the people generally perfectly at ease. Gen. Victoria, it is thought will be elected President, contrary to the expectation of a large majority of people of the Republic of Mexico. The votes stood at the last accounts from Mexico, viz:—Victoria, 11; Bravo, 6; Scattering, 2. Only two or three more states to be heard from when the Merced sailed. Matters and things were also quiet between Vera Cruz and the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. It was sickly on board the shipping at Alvarado and other ports. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

St. Louis September 30.—Maj. O'Fallon, of the Indian Department, arrived here a few days since from Fort Atkinson, which post he left on the 10th of September, and descended the Missouri in an open skiff. We learn by a passing conversation with Maj. O'Fallon, that the Mexican Commissioners, whom he expected to meet at the Bluffs, did not arrive. A commission was appointed by the Mexican government, headed by a distinguished citizen of that country, named Beleari, formerly governor of the province, and conspicuous for his military character and achievments. This commission, however, owing to the unsettled state of their relations with the Camanches, (who, as the governor alleges, were supposed to harbor some treacherous designs against the expedition,) and the actual poverty of the new government, was finally dissolved in a council of several of the most respectable citizens and some Americans who were at Santa Fe. It was determined, however, to send an express to Council Bluffs, to apprise Major O'Fallon of these transactions, and upon the suggestion of the Americans, the governor wrote accordingly, expressing his sorrow at the failure of the original design, but beseeching our mediation with the Indians, promising on the part of his province, to comply with any regulations or measures that might be adopted to bring about the desired peace. About the first of August the express arrived at Council Bluffs, composed of 26 Spaniards and christianized Indians, and accompanied by an American (formerly of St. Louis,) named Beard, as a guide. As soon as practicable the Indians were assembled, and in a council Major O'Fallon explained, with much earnestness, the great necessity of burying the tomahawk with their Mexican neighbors—that he was instructed, by his government, to remonstrate spiritedly against their depredations and insist upon an immediate cessation of hostilities against our friends, the Spaniards. He also urged the great solicitude which the government of New Mexico felt on this subject, and of their sincere desire to cultivate peace and preserve a good understanding with them. The Spaniards were quiet and silent spectators at these conferences.

The character of the Missouri Indians, as usual, displayed itself upon this occasion. The Pawnees, at first, did not lend a very willing ear to the proposition for peace; urging that the war was a profitable one to them, and nothing was to be acquired by peace—that they had been once at peace with the Spaniards, and never got any thing more than their *empty hand* but, "when we come to visit you," addressing Maj. O'Fallon, "we not only get your hand, but some thing to smoke,"—that peace with the Americans was as profitable to them as a war with the Spaniards—"but," they concluded, "as you desire and insist upon it, we will make peace with your friend the Spaniards, and preserve it as long as you wish us to do so."

They then seized the hands of the Spaniards and expressed their willingness to be friendly. After which the express departed for New-Mexico, bearing a letter from Maj. O'Fallon, to the Governor, informing him of the result, &c.

We ought to be particularly thankful to Maj O'Fallon for his active intervention in this business. It originated with himself, in a laudable desire to promote the interest of the new republic of Mexico, and to relieve the peaceable and inoffensive inhabitants of that country from the annoyance of some of our turbulent Missouri Indians. His influence with the Indians, as far as his intercourse has extended, is all-prevailing, and in a spirit of philanthropy congenial to the inclination and wishes of his government, he has produced a tranquillity on the Mexican borders, equally advantageous to our own citizens as it will be to the safety and repose of the Mexicans. For many years a destructive and barbarous war has existed upon the Mexican lines, and from the practice of the Pawnees in making sacrifices by burnt offerings, their hostilities have been marked with instances of peculiar cruelty. The Pawnees and their allies are very warlike, and have been known to carry their depredations far into the interior of Mexico, returning in great triumph to the Missouri, loaded with the spoils of war.

The importance of this reconciliation to the Missouri caravans trading to Santa Fe, must be duly appreciated. It removes almost the only obstacle to a very active and reciprocal intercourse between Mexico and Missouri, and will no doubt ensure the most friendly reception and profitable markets to our enterprising citizens in the disposal of their merchandise, &c.

We are sorry to subjoin to these remarks that much uneasiness is entertained respecting the views and disposition of the Camanches. They are the most warlike and powerful nation on the borders, and entertain the most implacable resentment against Spaniards. It is said they are forming a confederacy with the other nations, and that they have it in contemplation to invade our territory to make war on the Osages, whom they threaten with extermination. Ought not the government to interpose in this case? The Osages are under our protection, and should not be left to the mercy of such an overwhelming foe.

CITY OF HAVANNA.

The following account of the Havanna, is extracted from an article in the Missionary Herald, entitled, "Remarks on the Island of Cuba;" written by a gentleman who spent some time on the Island for the benefit of his health.

The *Havanna* is to be ranked with the principal cities of our hemisphere, as well on account of its population as its commerce. The number of whites residing within the walls of the city, is about 44,000; and the suburbs and dependencies of the city, contain about 40,000 more. It stands on a plain, west of one of the most beautiful harbors, and its walls, which enclose about a square mile of ground, are between 20 and 30 feet high. Cannon are mounted at suitable distances on the walls, and in case of an attack from the land, there is a wide ditch without, that can be filled with water from the canal which supplies the city.

Perhaps the entrance to few ports, if any, in the world, is more strongly fortified than the port of the Havanna. Although there is an admirable bay of deep water within, its mouth is so narrow, that but one ship can enter at a time. Proceeding into this bay, a ship first passes a lofty castle, called the Moro, situated at the extreme point of land on the left. A light-house rises from this fortification. From the Moro, for nearly half a mile up the harbor, the elevated bank is crowned with immense batteries denominated the *Cabanas*, erected, it is said, at an expense of more than 30,000,000 dollars. On the opposite side is another strong fort, called the *Punta*, connected with the walls of the city; and within the walls is the citadel. These most expensive fortifications arose from a belief, very properly entertained by Spain, that the dominion of Cuba was essential to the preservation of Mexico, which possesses no good harbor on its eastern shore.

The city is divided into solid squares, and its streets, though narrow, are straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are quadrangular, having a court in the middle. All the rooms have a direct communication with each other, and also open into this court. Most of them have two stories. The lower one is commonly used for a warehouse, shops, &c. The materials for building are small irregular fragments of stone, which are united by a strong cement, and the wall is then plastered and then whitewashed. The roofs are tiled.

Many of the inhabitants possess vast wealth, and have costly habitations. There are, also, rich and spacious monasteries, convents and churches. The convents of St. Domingo and St. Francisco were the only institutions of the kind which I visited. Each of them occupies an entire square, having an open court in the middle, which is surrounded by piazzas in the first and second stories. The walls facing the courts are covered with historical paintings, representing transactions in the lives of their patron saints. Both the buildings and paintings are now going into decay. The convent of St. Francisco had been converted into barracks for soldiers, and had suffered wanton abuse. This is one of the twelve convents that were suppressed during the reign of the Constitution.

But the Cathedral interested me more than any other edifice. It is a massive, Gothic structure, and for magnitude and taste, is incomparably superior to the other places of worship. Even a Protestant might survey its walls and pillars, and even its altar, and find little to offend. There is no tinsel, no parade. Every where is simplicity. The paintings seem to have been placed where they are, rather by the artist than by the divine; and such are the subjects of worship I should be sorry to have removed. The images are few, consisting only of crucifixes, which are so small that they must be near in order to be seen. The churches in general, however, abound with images, large as life, and gaudily decorated.

The Cathedral is the more interesting, as it contains the ashes of Columbus, which were brought into Havanna in 1796. They are deposited in the wall on the right side of the altar; and the urn is concealed by a marble slab, on which is sculptured, in high relief, a front view of the memorable man.

Beyond the wall is the *Paseo*, or Promenade, to which the citizens resort, morning and evening, for exercise and air. It is a broad avenue for carriages, about a mile in length, with shaded walks on each side, and was designed for a beautiful place. But it was left unfinished, and now suffers for want of repairs.

Contiguous to this is the Botanical Garden, which, more strikingly than the Paseo, exhibits an elegant plan, left but imperfectly executed. The Garden was formed under the patronage of the "Royal Patriotic Society of the Havanna," an institution which has been of much service to the island.

A greater curiosity is the country seat of the Bishop of Havanna, which is about three miles from the gates of the city; and for beauty of situation, elegance of design, and perfection of order, is perhaps equalled by no one of the country seats around the metropolis of New-England. But this is the only thing of the kind near the Havanna. After quitting the suburbs, though there are fine sites, nothing is beheld, for several miles, but the thatched cottages of a few peasantry. Whether the reason assigned for this by a very intelligent citizen of Havanna, be well founded, namely—the insecurity of a well furnished, but insulated residence, so near the city,—I am not competent to decide. The church is the Bishop's heir at law, but the apprehension of sacrilege is said not always to defend this estate from encroachments.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Mr. *George Faris*, to Miss *Matilda*, daughter of Mr. Henry Holdship, all of this place.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Mr. *George Hurst*, to Miss *Mary Darlington*, of Lawrenceville.

On Thursday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Mr. *John Rippy*, to Miss *Eliza Lecky*, all of this city.

Died,

On Monday night last, Mr. *William Holmes*, of this city, aged 18 years.

At Shawneetown, Il. on the 8th inst. aged about 23 years, Mr. *John. R. Ball*, son of Mr. Joseph Ball, late of this city.

THOMAS TINDALL

IS requested to call at the *Post Office*, in this city, without delay, where he will hear of something that may prove much to his advantage. Oct. 28.—3t.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A STATED MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday evening, the 2d of November, precisely at 6 o'clock.

Geo. G. Wright,
Secretary.

October 28.—1t.

HAVING been challenged, in the Statesman before last, by a person who signs himself W. V. C. to meet him in a friendly way, at the exercise of the Broad Sword, my reason for not answering his call sooner, was, that I wished to know a little more of the person, and to be convinced that it was not a hoax to be played off upon me. Having, however, now ascertained of the friend of W. V. C. that he really means to meet me, I now accept the challenge of W. V. C. and request him to meet me at the Circus, on Tuesday evening, the 2d of November, at seven o'clock, precisely, where his friends, as well as mine, are respectfully invited to witness the combat; at the conclusion of which I shall show in what manner a horseman ought to defend himself against Infantry. As necessarily some expense must be incurred for this exhibition, Tickets of admission may be had at the Bars of Messrs. Darlington, Stewart, Crossan, Ramsay, and Denniston, and at the Circus. Boxes at 50 cents, Pit 25.

Thos. Midford.
Vectis L. D.

October 29.

N B. If it be thought necessary, we will choose umpires from the company present at the exhibition.

If the above appointment should not meet the approbation, or suit the convenience of W. V. C. he will please apprise me in to-morrow's Statesman.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing at the Ferry, at the southwest end of Liberty street, on the 10th instant,

A SORREL MARE,

about 11 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high; no marks recollected, except a small wound or scar on each of her sides, occasioned by gears. She was last seen going towards the U. S. Arsenal. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who will return said animal to me, or give me information where she may be found.

John Dougherty.

October 29—3t.

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,

ATTORNIES

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny" will be held at the house of James Crossan, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the first day of November, for the purpose of electing officers.

HARMAR DENNY, Secy.

October 20.—2t.

N. B. Subscribers are earnestly requested to pay to Thos. Enoch, Esq. Treasurer, the annual contribution required by the act of Assembly. Unless there be a punctual compliance with this duty the objects of the society cannot be accomplished.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1824

Messrs. James Buchanan, Charles Miner, and Samuel Edwards, federal republicans, are elected to Congress from the Lancaster, Chester and Delaware district.

☞The election for Presidential electors is to be held this day. To vote is the right and duty of every citizen.

We have copied the Clay and Adams tickets, received by the late mails.

Mr. Cheves, who stands at the head of the Clay ticket, is ineligible, as he holds, by appointment of the U. S. government, the office of commissioner under the British treaty, and the constitution declares that "no person holding any office of trust or profit, under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." Mr. Rush, who heads the caucus ticket, is also ineligible from the same cause. He is minister to the court of St. James.

Judge Tod, as the reader will see by the article from the Bedford Gazette, declines serving on the Clay ticket. He is friendly to the hero of Orleans.

Pennsylvania was the first state to nominate General Jackson. We trust those citizens who promoted his nomination, will now keep faith, and justify the expectations which they excited abroad. Other states have taken the direction indicated by Pennsylvania, and it is to be hoped that no "indirection," or calculation of chances as to a second choice, will induce the people of this state to desert those who have agreed to make common cause with them, or to desert the man whom nothing could induce to desert the cause of the country in the hour of trial.

Information from abroad, but which we do not think it necessary now to copy at large, is most encouraging to the friends of Jackson. In New-Jersey an electoral ticket, favorable to him, has been a second time nominated by a convention chosen by the people.

A letter from Athens, Georgia, published in the National Journal, states that Crawford's friends have been generally defeated at the late elections for members of the legislature. The writer says, "It is now reduced to a certainty, that he will not recieve the vote of his adopted state."

"Stoppe de Veel."—The following letter is published in the Richmond Enquirer:

Fayette County, Penn. Oct. 2, 1824.

Understanding that the withdrawal of my name may have a favorable effect on the result of the approaching election of President and Vice-President of the United States, I request that I may no longer be considered as a candidate for the office of Vice-President. ALBERT GALLATIN.

The caucus editors are at no loss for reasons to account for Mr. Gallatin's declension—but their reasons are quite different, and withal not a little contradictory. They have not had time to compare notes. The National Intelligencer says, he declines "under the impression that it will favor the election of Mr. Crawford." The Richmond Enquirer says, "we pronounce it voluntary and unconnected with the hopes or prospects of any other candidate." And John Binns—honest, truth-loving John Binns—who but two days before said he spoke "advisedly" and with the latest information, when he denied the fact of Mr. Gallatin's having declined at all,—affirms that his withdrawal is altogether owing to "the infirmities of advanced age and ill health." We have not yet seen the reasons assigned by Noah's Advocate and the Albany Argus.

What a troublesome and *declining* business the caucusites have been driving! In the first place, a majority of the members of congress *declined* going into caucus; in the next, many of the persons nominated in this state for caucus electors, *declined* letting their names remain on the caucus ticket. Now Mr. Gallatin *declines* running for Vice-President, *and taking Pennsylvania with him*; and worst of all, the people *decline* having any thing to do with the caucus or its candidates. Surely it must be admitted that the caucus cause is in a *declining* way.

From the Bedford Gazette, October 22.

In to-day's Gazette will be found an electoral ticket for Henry Clay, on which appears the name of John Tod of this borough. What induced Mr. Clay's friends to place this gentleman's name upon the ticket, we are at a loss to divine. Mr. Tod is and always has been, the open and avowed friend of Gen. Jackson. We have Mr. Tod's authority for informing the public, that he will not serve on said ticket, and even should he be elected, however highly he may esteem Mr. Clay in private life, would not vote for him as President of the United States, in opposition to his, and the People's favorite, the Hero of Orleans.

Albert Gallatin.—It is now decided that Mr. Gallatin, has declined from his nomination as Vice President. When the *second* withdraws, it is time for the *principal* to consider well as to the propriety of persisting in the contest. *Bal. M. Ch.*

The questions *originally* propounded to the freemen of Pennsylvania, was Jackson or Crawford? They by acclamation decided in favor of the former, and the *demonstrations* made, at this late hour, by the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams can do little but advance the cause of the caucus candidate, and diminish the influence of Pennsylvania in the affairs of the Union. *Phil. Gazette.*

For the Gazette.

ALBERT GALLATIN & JOHN C. CALHOUN.

A retrospective view of the principles, the conduct, and the present situation of these two men, must afford great gratification to every virtuous man, and every patriotic citizen.

The former, a Swiss by birth, emigrated to *America* at an early period, and commenced a very *equivocal residence* on the "*debateable ground*" of Maine. Not very long after the close of the revolutionary war, we find him in Western Pennsylvania, undistinguished either by extraordinary talent, moral deportment, or enterprize. But it was not his happy fortune to remain in innocent obscurity. He certainly possessed some talent, great ambition, and that laxity of principle which would induce him to embrace any opportunity to obtain a "bad eminence." And it seems that the Almighty, who knows all things, and whose ways are inscrutable, has made that very talent, that ambition, and that laxity of principle, the instruments of his punishment.

Mr. Gallatin remained in this country not particularly distinguished until the years 1793-4, when by tampering with the ignorance of the misguided citizens of Western Pennsylvania, a great internal commotion and civil war were produced; in this fermentation the dregs arose to the top, and Mr. Gallatin, being restrained by no moral principle, by no scruples of conscience, and no feelings of patriotism, obtained a distinction which he has hitherto retained.

In fact it seems to have been a part of the great scheme of Providence, that Mr. Gallatin should reach and long retain a distinguished station in this country, that his fall might give point to his mortification, and severity to his punishment.

Since the Western Insurrection Mr. Gallatin has been almost constantly in public employment. Soon after the Declaration of War, under the impulse of that same feeling which induced him to abandon his associates in the West, he shrunk from the responsibility of his station as Secretary of the Treasury.

In February, 1824, he was nominated by the caucus as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, with the expectation that this nomination would secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Mr. Crawford. The friends of Mr. Crawford soon discovered that Mr. Gallatin, so far from being "an auxiliary aid," (to use the language of Mr. Binns,) was *a dead weight*.

It is believed that Mr. Gallatin was informed, at an early period, that his nomination would ruin Mr. Crawford, and was then requested to decline. He had, however, obtained a nomination, and was determined to retain it, and it was not until he was himself convinced that his election was hopeless, that he consented to decline. Even here, however, he forgot not his own interest, and before his resignation, it was stipulated that he should be elected State Senator, in place of Walter Lowrie. But in this he will be disappointed. It is, we have no doubt, a part of the "great design," that his mortification and prostration should *now* be completed. The federalists and the Jackson men, in the Legislature, will oppose the election of Mr. Gallatin, because he is a bad man and a caucusite; the friends of Mr. Lowrie must oppose it, or they virtually acknowledge that his conduct in the *stolen letter* affair was base, and public opinion in Pennsylvania so strong against him, that they dare not support him. The dismissal of Mr. Lowrie by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will be placing a legislative certificate of authenticity to the the letters of Mr. Hay. These different views of the federalists, the Jacksonites, and Lowrieites, will doubtless be the means of effectuating the real design of Providence.

Surely the mortification of Mr. Gallatin will be poignant Nominated to secure the vote of Pennsylvania, and condemned in Pennsylvania by acclamation—nominated as an "auxiliary aid," and cast off by his friends as an *intolerable burden*.

Mr. Crawford must regard the nomination of Mr. Gallatin with the same kind of feelings with which poor Morris viewed the plaid, filled with stones, which was fastened to his neck by the order of Rob Roy's wife; and the exclamations of Mr. Crawford, of "Save me, Van Buren!" will be as ineffectual as those of Morris.

How different has been the conduct and principles of Mr. Calhoun! How different is his present situation! Instead of a burden, he is an aid to all his friends; instead of clogging, he facilitates their progress; instead of being shunned, he is sought after by the other candidates, and happy is the man who is nominated in conjunction with Mr. Calhoun. His talents, his assiduity in discharge of his official duties, his genuine republican principles, and his zeal for internal improvements, well deserve this distinction. JUSTUS.

The late Equinoctial Storm did immense damage in the Southern states. It is estimated that one half of the whole cotton crop of South Carolinia was destroyed by it. A great part of the country was inundated by the flood, while the hurricane prostrated houses, fences and timber, so generally, as to lay some entire neighborhoods in ruins. The following melancholy detail of desolation reached us by the last mail.

Darien, Geo. Oct. 5. The following is the melancholy catalogue of deaths produced by the late disastrous hurricane.

Miss Caroline Harrison, an amiable young lady, in the bloom of youth—she was drowned by the house being swept into the river.

Samuel and Independence Harrison, her two brothers, drowned by the same accident.

R. R. Merril, Esq. a gentleman highly esteemed for the suavity of his manners and the rectitude of his character. As he was found with part of the raiment of Miss Harrison in his hands, it is presumed he was drowned while endeavoring to save that lady, to whom it is said he was engaged to be married.

Mr. Snow's young child and 5 negroes.

Mrs. Lafon, a kind and indulgent mistress to her slaves, 12 of whom perished with her.

Mrs. Chase, her child and one negro woman.

Mr. Thomas Miller, nephew to Mr. John Miller of Satilla—Mr. John Miller, his overseer, and four negroes.

Mr. Raymond Demere, 3d of St. Simons' and 4 negroes—they were overtaken by the gale on their way from the city—Mr. D. was in his 20th year.

Mr. Gould of Sapelo Island, had two of his children dashed from his arms by the waves and drowned.

11 negroes belonging to Captain Hudson drowned.
11 ditto of Mr. Geo. White, ditto.
1 negro killed belonging to Mr. James Nephew.
1 drowned belonging to Dr. Troup.
1 killed on St. Simons' belonging to Captain Demere.
1 drowned belonging to Mr. Carnochan.
1 white man and two negroes found drowned on Creighton Island.
A family of five negroes killed at Mr. Chisalm's by the falling of a house.

A Toast.—At an exhibition of the Franklin Institute (a manufacturing society of Philadelphia,) the following toast was given:

"By the corresponding secretary, PETER A. BROWN: Our noble selves, viz: Type founders and printers who are men of *letters*; architects who *build up* the country's fame; chemists who *retort* nothing but kindness; *lists* of taylors whose patriotism is without *measure*; saddlers who do good without *end*; coppersmiths who are better *still*; engine makers who erect a *horse power* for the public good; paper makers who do more if *re-quired*; glaziers whose *panes* are always to please; a *band* of hatters who assist to *lower a crown*; bakers the best *bred* and who keep clear of John *Doe*; brickmakers of the old *stock*, made of well *tempered clay*; carpenters and masons, who have climbed *the ladders* of their professions; painters, who are sober, though *well primed*; coopers, who in new improvements *chime in*; gunmakers, who at science *never go off half cocked*; joiners, who are *glued* to our cause; weavers who in *forgeries* would pass at the mint; dyers of all colors *alive* at their work; doctors, who *attend gratis* to their public duties; lawyers, who try to *suit* our *cause*; and *awl* the cordwainers, who come out best at the *last*. 9 *cheers*."

The next Legislature.—From the complexions of the returns that have come to hand, and indications during Gov. Shulze's grand tour, new political conjunctions and oppositions may be expected to make their appearance during the next session of the General Assembly. The inevitable consequence must be *rotation in office*.

Harrisb. Chronicle.

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On Tuesday the 19th, there was to be a grand review. On the plains of York a splendid arch is erected; and two handsome obelisks mark the two celebrated points of attack, during the seige. The number of persons assembled at York, was estimated at about six thousand.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.

Singular occurrence.—The ship Susannah, which arrived in port from Alvarado, on Thursday afternoon, had her foremast carried away about six feet above the deck, and her main and mizen top masts twisted off, splitting the masts in such a manner, that the whole three will have to be replaced by new ones. What renders this circumstance extraordinary is, that not a breath of air was felt in the city at the time; the flags of the several vessels in port were hanging without the least motion; no wind was felt on board vessels 200 yards distant, and moreover, the captain of the Susannah asserts that there was not air enough on his deck at the time to extinguish a candle.

Rhode Island.—The Constitution adopted by the recent Convention in Rhode Island, it appears has been rejected. The Rhode Island Republican says: "By the returns from the towns heard from, there is a majority of votes given in against the instrument of about 1500."

Impostor.—A ragged street beggar was taken up by our police on Saturday, and on searching him, it was discovered he had concealed about him eighty dollars in cash, and about the same amount in bank notes, quilted in his coat. He appears to be an Italian, and has been travelling over the western states in his profitable calling. *N. Y. Nat. Ad.*

Awful effects of intemperance!—At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday week, a man by the name of William Kirkwood, drank off nearly three pints of whiskey, which occasioned his death in a few minutes.

Arrival of the Mexican Minister.—The arrival of the brig Merced, Capt. Russel, from Alvarado and Sacrificios, is announced in the morning papers. The Merced has on board His Excellency Don Pablo Obregon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico, to the United States, his Suite and servants—Don Miguel Garcia, Secretary of Legation from the Republic of Colombia, to Mexico, and servants, and other passengers. Col. Ignacio Bassadre, Officer of the Mexican Legation to Colombia; Mr. Chartlar Bollina, and Robert Manning, Esq. When the Merced sailed, every thing of a political nature was quiet and the minds of the people generally perfectly at ease. Gen. Victoria, it is thought will be elected President, contrary to the expectation of a large majority of people of the Republic of Mexico. The votes stood at the last accounts from Mexico, viz:—Victoria, 11; Bravo, 6; Scattering, 2. Only two or three more states to be heard from when the Merced sailed. Matters and things were also quiet between Vera Cruz and the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. It was sickly on board the shipping at Alvarado and other ports. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

St. Louis September 30.—Maj. O'Fallon, of the Indian Department, arrived here a few days since from Fort Atkinson, which post he left on the 10th of September, and descended the Missouri in an open skiff We learn by a passing conversation with Maj. O'Fallon, that the Mexican Commissioners, whom he expected to meet at the Bluffs, did not arrive. A commission *was* appointed by the Mexican government, headed by a distinguished citizen of that country, named *Beisari*, formerly governor of the province, and conspicuous for his military character and achievments. This commission, however, owing to the unsettled state of their relations with the Camanches, (who, as the governor alleges, were supposed to harbor some treacherous designs against the expedition,) and the actual poverty of the new government, was finally dissolved in a council of several of the most respectable citizens and some Americans who were at Santa Fe. It was determined, however, to send an express to Council Bluffs, to apprise Major O'Fallon of these transactions, and upon the suggestion of the Americans, the governor wrote accordingly, expressing his sorrow at the failure of the original design, but beseeching our mediation with the Indians, promising on the part of his province, to comply with any regulations or measures that might be adopted to bring about the desired peace. About the first of August the express arrived at Council Bluffs, composed of 26 Spaniards and christianized Indians, and accompanied by an American (formerly of St. Louis,) named Beard, as a guide. As soon as practicable the Indians were assembled, and in a council Major O'Fallon explained, with much earnestness, the great necessity of burying the tomahawk with their Mexican neighbors—that he was instructed, by his government, to remonstrate spiritedly against their depredations and insist upon an immediate cessation of hostilities against our friends, the Spaniards. He also urged the great solicitude which the government of New Mexico felt on this subject, and of their sincere desire to cultivate peace and preserve a good understanding with them. The Spaniards were quiet and silent spectators at these conferences.

The character of the Missouri Indians, as usual, displayed itself upon this occasion. The Pawnees, at first, did not lend a very willing ear to the proposition for peace; urging that the war was a profitable one to them, and nothing was to be acquired by peace—that they had been once at peace with the Spaniards, and never got any thing more than their *empty hand* but, "when we come to visit you," addressing Maj. O'Fallon, "we not only get your hand, but some thing to smoke,"—that peace with the Americans was as profitable to them as a war with the Spaniards—"but," they concluded, "as you desire and insist upon it, we will make peace with your frend the Spaniards, and preserve it as long as you wish us to do so."

They then seized the hands of the Spaniards and expressed their willingness to be friendly. After which the express departed for New-Mexico, bearing a letter from Maj. O'Fallon, to the Governor, informing him of the result, &c.

We ought to be particularly thankful to Maj O'Fallon for his active intervention in this business. It originated with himself, in a laudable desire to promote the interest of the new republic of Mexico, and to relieve the peaceable and inoffensive inhabitants of that country from the annoyance of some of our turbulent Missouri Indians. His influence with the Indians, as far as his intercourse has extended, is all-prevailing, and in a spirit of philanthropy congenial to the inclination and wishes of his government, he has produced a tranquillity on the Mexican borders equally advantageous to our own citizens as it will be to the safety and repose of the Mexicans For many years a destructive and barbarous war has existed upon the Mexican lines, and from the practice of the Pawnees in making sacrifices by burnt offerings, their hostilities have been marked with instances of peculiar cruelty. The Pawnees and their allies are very warlike, and have been known to carry their depredations far into the interior of Mexico, returning in great triumph to the Missouri, loaded with the spoils of war.

The importance of this reconciliation to the Missouri caravans trading to Santa Fe, must be duly appreciated. It removes almost the only obstacle to a very active and reciprocal intercourse between Mexico and Missouri, and will no doubt ensure the most friendly reception and profitable markets to our enterprising citizens in the disposal of their merchandise, &c.

We are sorry to subjoin to these remarks that much uneasiness is entertained respecting the views and disposition of the Camanches They are the most warlike and powerful nation on the borders, and entertain the most implacable resentment against Spaniards. It is said they are forming a confederacy with the other nations, and that they have it in contemplation to invade our territory to make war on the Osages, whom they threaten with extermination Ought not the government to interpose in this case? The Osages are under our protection, and should not be left to the mercy of such an overwhelming foe.

CITY OF HAVANNA.

The following account of the Havanna, is extracted from an article in the Missionary Herald, entitled, "Remarks on the Island of Cuba;" written by a gentleman who spent some time on the Island for the benefit of his health.

The *Havanna* is to be ranked with the principal cities of our hemisphere, as well on account of its population as its commerce. The number of whites residing within the walls of the city, is about 44,000; and the suburbs and dependencies of the city, contain about 40,000 more. It stands on a plain, west of one of the most beautiful harbors, and its walls, which enclose about a square mile of ground, are between 20 and 30 feet high. Cannon are mounted at suitable distances on the walls, and in case of an attack from the land, there is a wide ditch without, that can be filled with water from the canal which supplies the city.

Perhaps the entrance to few ports, if any, in the world, is more strongly fortified than the port of the Havanna. Although there is an admirable bay of deep water within, its mouth is so narrow, that but one ship can enter at a time. Proceeding into this bay, a ship first passes a lofty castle, called the Moro, situated at the extreme point of land on the left. A light-house rises from this fortification. From the Moro, for nearly half a mile up the harbor, the elevated bank is crowned with immense batteries denominated the *Cabanas*, erected, it is said, at an expense of more than 30,000,000 dollars. On the opposite side is another strong fort, called the *Punla*, connected with the walls of the city; and within the walls is the citadel. These most expensive fortifications arose from a belief, very properly entertained by Spain, that the dominion of Cuba was essential to the preservation of Mexico, which possesses no good harbor on its eastern shore.

The city is divided into solid squares, and its streets, though narrow, are straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are quadrangular, having a court in the middle. All the rooms have a direct communication with each other, and also open into this court. Most of them have two stories. The lower one is commonly used for a warehouse, shops, &c. The materials for building are small irregular fragments of stone, which are united by a strong cement, and the wall is then plastered and then whitewashed. The roofs are tiled.

Many of the inhabitants possess vast wealth, and have costly habitations. There are, also, rich and spacious monasteries, convents and churches. The convents of St. Domingo and St. Francisco were the only institutions of the kind which I visited. Each of them occupies an entire square, having an open court in the middle, which is surrounded by piazzas in the first and second stories. The walls facing the courts are covered with historical paintings, representing transactions in the lives of their patron saints. Both the buildings and paintings are now going into decay. The convent of St. Francisco had been converted into barracks for soldiers, and had suffered wanton abuse. This is one of the twelve convents that were suppressed during the reign of the Constitution.

But the Cathedral interested me more than any other edifice. It is a massive, Gothic structure, and for magnitude and taste, is incomparably superior to the other places of worship. Even a Protestant might survey its walls and pillars, and even its altar, and find little to offend. There is no tinsel, no parade. Every where is simplicity. The paintings seem to have been placed where they are, rather by the artist than by the divine; and such are the subjects of worship I should be sorry to have removed. The images are few, consisting only of crucifixes, which are so small that they must be near in order to be seen. The churches in general, however, abound with images, large as life, and gaudily decorated.

The Cathedral is the more interesting, as it contains the ashes of Columbus, which were brought into Havanna in 1796. They are deposited in the wall on the right side of the altar; and the urn is concealed by a marble slab, on which is sculptured, in high relief, a front view of the memorable man.

Beyond the wall is the *Paseo*, or Promenade, to which the citizens resort, morning and evening, for exercise and air. It is a broad avenue for carriages, about a mile in length, with shaded walks on each side, and was designed for a beautiful place. But it was left unfinished, and now suffers for want of repairs.

Contiguous to this is the Botanical Garden, which, more strikingly than the Paseo, exhibits an elegant plan, left but imperfectly executed. The Garden was formed under the patronage of the "Royal Patriotic Society of the Havanna," an institution which has been of much service to the island.

A greater curiosity is the country seat of the Bishop of Havanna, which is about three miles from the gates of the city; and for beauty of situation, elegance of design, and perfection of order, is perhaps equalled by no one of the country seats around the metropolis of New-England. But this is the only thing of the kind near the Havanna. After quitting the suburbs, though there are fine sites, nothing is beheld, for several miles, but the thatched cottages of a few peasantry. Whether the reason assigned for this by a very intelligent citizen of Havanna, be well founded, namely—the insecurity of a well furnished, but insulated residence, so near the city,—I am not competent to decide. The church is the Bishop's heir at law, but the apprehension of sacrilege is said not always to defend this estate from encroachments.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Mr. *George Faris*, to Miss *Matilda*, daughter of Mr. Henry Holdship, all of this place.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Mr. *George Hurst*, to Miss *Mary Darlington*, of Lawrenceville.

On Thursday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Mr. *John Rippy*, to Miss *Eliza Lecky*, all of this city.

Died,

On Monday night last, Mr. *William Holmes*, of this city, aged 18 years.

At Shawneetown, Il. on the 8th inst. aged about 23 years, Mr. *John. R. Ball*, son of Mr. Joseph Ball, late of this city.

THOMAS TINDALL

IS requested to call at the *Post Office*, in this city, without delay, where he will hear of something that may prove much to his advantage. Oct. 28.—3t.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association

A STATED MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at their Warehouse, on Tuesday evening, the 2d of November, precisely at 6 o'clock.

Geo. G. Wright,
October 28.—1t. *Secretary.*

HAVING been challenged, in the Statesman before last, by a person who signs himself W. V. C. to meet him in a friendly way, at the exercise of the Broad Sword, my reason for not answering his call sooner, was, that I wished to know a little more of the person, and to be convinced that it was not a hoax to be played off upon me. Having, however, now ascertained of the friend of W. V. C. that he really means to meet me, I now accept the challenge of W. V. C. and request him to meet me at the Circus, on Tuesday evening, the 2d of November, at seven o'clock, precisely, where his friends, as well as mine, are respectfully invited to witness the combat; at the conclusion of which I shall show in what manner a horseman ought to defend himself against Infantry. As necessarily some expense must be incurred for this exhibition, Tickets of admission may be had at the Bars of Messrs. Darlington, Stewart, Crossan, Ramsay, and Denniston, and at the Circus. Boxes at 50 cents, Pit 25.

Thos. Midford.
Vectis L. D.

October 29.

N B. If it be thought necessary, we will choose umpires from the company present at the exhibition.

If the above appointment should not meet the approbation, or suit the convenience of W. V. C. he will please apprise me in to-morrow's Statesman

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing at the Ferry, at the southwest end of Liberty street, on the 10th instant,

A SORREL MARE,

about 11 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high; no marks recollected, except a small wound or scar on each of her sides, occasioned by gears. She was last seen going towards the U. S. Arsenal. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who will return said animal to me, or give me information where she may be found.

John Dougherty.

October 29—3t.

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,

ATTORNIES

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the county of Allegheny" will be held at the house of James Crossan, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the first day of November, for the purpose of electing officers.

HARMAR DENNY, Secy.

October 20.—2t.

N. B. Subscribers are earnestly requested to pay to Thos. Enoch, Esq. Treasurer, the annual contribution required by the act of Assembly. Unless there be a punctual compliance with this duty the objects of the society cannot be accomplished.

Poetry.

BALLAD.

From the Spanish—Upwards of two centuries old.

Blow light, thou balmy air,
My Lady's couch above,
Blow lightly there, ye winds, and spare
The slumbers of my love.
Let no rude blast be found
To mar her gentle sleep;
But all around, a dreamy sound,
And drowsy murmur creep.

O fly! thou balmy air,
And by her couch remain,
Go kissed thou with her breath and bear
Its balm to me again,
But lightly go, and gently blow—
Blow softly as my strain.

Blow gently, do not break
The stillness of her sleep;
I would not make my love awake,
Nor raise those lids to weep.
Ye winds, that borne in happier hour,
May wanton as ye will,
Around the bower, ye have the power
To creep and murmur still,
O lightly go, and gently blow,
And let her slumber still.

From the London Magazine.

SONNET.

There is no God, the fool in secret said—
There is no God that rules on earth or sky;
Turn off the hand that folds the wretch's head,
That God may burst upon his faithless eye.

Is there no God!—the stars in myriads spread,
If he look up, the blasphemy deny;
Whilst his own features in the mirror read,
Reflect the image of Divinity.

Is there no God!—the stream that silver flows,
The air he breathes, the ground he treads, the trees,
The flowers, the grass, the sands, each wind that blows,
All speak of God throughout one voice agrees,
And eloquent his dread existence show:
Mad to thyself, oh see him, fool, in these!

MISCELLANY.

From the Trenton Emporium.

"I'LL DO IT TO-MORROW."

Of all the methods which man, in the abundance of his ingenuity, has invented by which to cheat himself, that of procrastination is probably the most effectual.—There is a trite remark of a venerable sage extant to this purpose, "all the good you will ever accomplish—all the labor you will ever do—must be done *To-Day—for there is no To-Morrow.*" That period of time which lies beyond the present moment is not guaranteed to us by any pledge. To-morrow, to us, may become to-day, or eternity. To suspend any thing important, then, upon so absolute an uncertainty, is madness—as, saith the poet,

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise—
"To-morrow's sun to you may never rise."

But even if it does return, the thing called *opportunity* may not return with it.

My aunt Dorothy was the first example I ever had of the sad evil of this "I'll do it to-morrow" mania. She was a very pretty, gay girl, and being decidedly the belle of the village, had young men in abundance at one time or another paying court to her. They were not all mere slippers neither, just fit to be worn a few days and then shook off, but were, some of them worth listening to; had the means to marry, and so forth. But whether it was that she dearly loved to be courted, as most girls do, you know, or that she really found some difficulty in choosing among them, I know not; she kept putting one and another of them off until to-morrow and to-morrow; but at last the golden chances all went by; and she was left to sing the sad ditty of

"Nobody coming to marry me—
"Nobody coming to woo."

In ancient times this disposition to procrastination, existing in the mind of one great man, was the pivot upon which the fortunes of a world turned. You remember Hannibal and Cannæ. When the Roman legions were broken and destroyed; the city panic-struck and defenceless, Hannibal said, I will march to-morrow, until his enemy gathered strength; again put on her armor; and the time for conquest had gone by forever. Had it not been for this Carthage might have worn the crown of the universe, and Hannibal known no greater general in the annals of time.

A great deal of decision is necessary, if we would prosper. No one was ever successful to any considerable extent without it. To-morrow! it is a cheat. And it deceives us principally in time, and conceals from our view the multitudinuos affairs it will bring with it to fill up its every vacant moment. Thus, when it comes it disappoints us by presenting itself loaded with its own cares and wants, and without a space in which to deposite those of the time that is past.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Anecdote.—At the time that Francis I. of France was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, one of his officers, the valorous Chevalier Bauregard, smitten by the charms of an Italian lady, named Aurelia, of a noble family, declared his passion to her. Aurelia, although she was flattered by the declaration, refused his pretensions, on the grounds of the levity of the French character and their national indiscretion. The extreme violence of the Chevalier's love urged him to propose to the lady to put his constancy to any proof she could think proper. Aurelia accepted the proposition, and engaged to marry him if he would consent to remain dumb for six months. The Chevalier promised, and from that moment, never opened his lips. He returned to Paris among his friends and relations, who lamented the singular infirmity he had brought with him from the army. Bauregard expressed himself by signs; the physicians were sent for, he refused their assistance. The captive King was at length restored to his people, but the joy at his return was lessened by the situation of the unfortunate Chevalier, who was honored with the King's particular friendship. Francis sent his best doctors to his family, while this time accepted their conditions, but to no effect. The King's attachment went so far as to employ even the Charlatans who in his time, as well as at present, pretended to possess specifics for all evils.—He even called in these wise men to charms, but to no purpose. All the Court were hopeless of his cure, when a *fair fortune teller* presented herself, and wrote to the King that she would undertake the restoration of the Chevalier to his speech. Being sent for, she was introduced to Bauregard, when she addressed him by the single word—*Speak!!!* Bauregard immediately recognized in the stranger his beloved Aurelia, who had long witnessed his constancy and devotion. Francis was sensibly affected at the event, and presented them with a rich marriage portion. It is not now-a-days that men become dumb for love, though many keep silence from interest. There are few Bauregards in the present age—*Diable Boiteux.*

From the last No. of the New Monthly Magazine.

DINNER IN THE STEAM BOAT.

"They fool'd me to the top of my bent."—SHAKS.

'Come, Mrs. Suet, Mrs. Huggins, Mrs. Sweetbread, Mrs. Cleaver! dinner's ready; shall I show you the way down to the cabin? we mustn't spoil good victuals though we are sure of good company. Lauk! what a monstrous deal of smoke comes out of the chimney. I suppose they are dressing the second course; every thing's roasted by steam, they say—how excessively clever! As to Mrs. Dip, since she's so high and mighty, she may find her own way down. What! she's afraid of spoiling her fine shawl, I reckon, though you and I remember, Mrs. Huggins, when her five shillings Welsh-whittle, was kept for Sunday's church, and good enough too, for we all know what her mother was. Good Heavens! here comes Undertaker Croak, looking as down in the mouth as the root of my tongue: do let me get out of his way, I wouldn't sit next to him for a rump and dozen, he tells such dismal stories, that it quite gives one the blue devils. He is like a night mare, isn't he Mr. Smart?'—'He may be like a mare by night,' replied Mr. Smart, with a smirking chuckle, 'but I consider him more like an ass by day.—He! he! he!' Looking round for applause at this sally, he held out his elbows, and taking a lady, or rather a female under each arm, he danced towards the hatchway, exclaiming, 'Now I am ready trussed for table, liver under one wing and gizzard under the other.' 'Keep a civil tongue in your head, Mr. Smart; I don't quite understand being called a liver—look at the sparks coming out of the chimney, I declare I'm frightened to death.' 'Well, then you are of course no longer a liver;' resumed the facetious Mr. Smart; 'we may as well apply to Mr. Croak to bury you,'—'O Gemini! don't talk so shocking; I had rather never die at all than have such a fellow as that to bury me.' 'Dickey, my dear!' cried Mrs. Cleaver to her son, who was leaning over the ship's side with a most wo-begone and emetical expression of countenance, 'hadn't you better come down to dinner? there's a nice silver side of a round o' beef, and the chump end of a *line* o' mutton, besides a rare hook of bacon, which I dare say will settle your stomach.'—'O mother,' replied the young Cockney, 'that 'ere cold beef steak and inguns vat you put up in the pocket handkerchief, vasn't good I do believe, for all my hinsides are of a work.' 'Tell them it's a holiday,' cried Smart.—'O dear, O dear!' continued Dick, whose usual brazen tone was subdued into a lackadaisical whine, 'I vant to reach and I can't—vat shall I do mother?'—'Stand on tiptoe my darling,' replied Smart, imitating the voice of Mrs. Cleaver, who began to take in high dudgeon this horse play of her neighbor, and who was proceeding to manifest her displeasure in no very measured terms; when she was fortunately separated from her antagonist, and bore down the hatchway by the dinner desiring crowd, though sundry echoes of the word 'Jackanapes!' and 'impertinent feller,' continued audible above the confused gabble of the gangway.

'Well, but Mr. Smart,' cried Mrs. Suet, as soon as she had satisfied the first cravings of her appetite, 'you promised to tell me all about the steam, and explain what it is that makes them wheels go round and round as fast as those of our one horse chay, when Jem Ball drives the trotting mare.'—'Why ma'am, you must understand—' 'Who called for sandwiches and a tumbler of negus?' bawled the steward—' 'Who called for the savages and tumbling negroes?' repeated Mr. Smart.—'Yes ma'am, you saw the machinery, (capital boiled beef)—there's a thing goes up and a thing goes down, all made of iron; well that's the hydrostatic principle; then you put into the boiler—(a nice leg of mutton, Mrs. Sweetbread)—let me see, where was I? In the boiler I believe. Ah! it's an old trick of mine to be getting into hot water. So, ma'am you see they turn all the smoke that comes from the fire on the wheels; and that makes them spin round, just as the smoke jack in our chimnies turns the spit; and then there's the safety-valve in case of danger, which lets all the water into the fire; and so puts out the steam at once. You see ma'am, it's very simple, when once you understand the trigonometry of it.' 'O perfectly, but I never had it properly explained to me before. It's vastly clever, isn't it? How could any one think of it. Shall I give you a little of the salad? La, it isn't dressed; what a shame!'

'Not at all,' cried Smart, 'none of us dressed for dinner, so that we hardly expect it to be dressed for us. He! he! he!' 'Did you hear that, Mrs. H.' exclaimed Mrs. Suet, turning to Mrs. Huggins, 'that was a good one, warn't it? Drat it, Smart you *are* a droll one.'

Here the company were alarmed by a terrific groan from Mr. Croak, who ejaculated, 'Heaven have mercy on us! did you hear that whizzing noise? there it is again! there's something wrong in the boiler—if it bursts, we shall all be in Heaven in five minutes.'—'The Lord forbid!' ejaculated two or three voices, while others began to scream, and were preparing to quit their places, when the steward informed them it was nothing in the world but the spare steam they were letting off,—'Ay so they always say,' resumed Croak, with an incredulous tone and wo-begone countenance; 'but it was just the same on board the American steam boat that I was telling you of—52 souls sitting at dinner, laughing and chatting for all the world as we are now when there comes a whiz, such as we heard a while ago—God help us! there it is once more—and bang! up blew the boiler—14 people scalded to death—large pieces of their flesh found upon the banks of the river, and a little finger picked up next day in an oyster shell, which by the ring upon it was known to be the captain's. But don't be alarm'd ladies and gentlemen, I dare say, we shall escape as we're all in the cabin, and so we shall only go to the bottom smack! indeed we may arrive safe—they do sometimes, and I wish we may now, for nobody loves a party of pleasure more than I do. I hate to look on the gloomy side of things, when we are all happy together, (and here another groan,) and I hope I havn't said any thing to lower the spirits of the company.'

'There's no occasion,' cried Smart, 'for I saw the steward putting water into every bottle of brandy.' The laugh excited by this bon-mot tended, in some degree, to dissipate the alarm and gloom which the boding Mr. Croak had been infusing into the party; and Smart, by way of fortifying their courage, bade them remark, that the sailors were obviously under no sort of apprehension. 'Aye,' returned the persevering Mr. Croak, "they are used to it—it is their business—they are bred to the sea.' 'But they do not want to be made bread to the fishes, any more than you or I,' retorted Smart, chuckling at his having the best of the nonsense.

'Well,' exclaimed Mrs. Sweetbread, 'I never tasted such beer as this—flat as ditch water; they should have put it upon the culleader to let the water run out; and yet you have been drinking it, Smart, and never said any thing about it.' 'Madam,' replied the party thus addressed, laying his hand upon his heart, and looking very grave, 'I make it a rule never to speak ill of the dead. I am eating the ham, but I'm not going to be chouse out of my dinner for all that,' replied the youth, munching away with great industry, and at the same time calling out—'Steward! take away this porter pot, it runs.'—'I doubt that,' cried Smart.—'I say it does,' resumed Dick, angrily, 'the table cloth is all of a sop.'—'I'll bet you half-a crown it does'nt.' Done! and done! were hastily exchanged, when Mr. Smart, looking round with a smirk, exclaimed—'Ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to every one of you whether the pot has not been perfectly still, and nothing has been running but the beer.' This elicited a shout at poor Dick's expense, who sullenly muttered, 'I'm not going to be bamboozled out of an half-crown in that there way, and vat's more I vont be made a standing joke by no man.'—'I don't see how you can, replied his antagonist, 'so long as you are sitting.'—'Vy are you like a case of ketchup?' cried Dick, venturing for once to become the assailant, and immediately replying to his own inquiry, 'because you are a sucebox.' 'Haw! haw!' roared his mother, 'brave Dick! well done Dick! there's a proper rap for you Mr Smart.'—Somewhat nettled at this joke, poor as it was, the latter returned to the charge by inquiring of Dick why his hat was like a giblet pie? and after suffering him to guess two or three times in vain, cried 'because there's a goose's head in it,' and instantly set the example of the horse laugh, in which the company joined. Finding he was getting the worst of it, Dick thought it prudent to change the conversation, by observing that it would luckily be 'high water in the arbour when they arrived.' 'Then I recommend you by all means to use some of it,' said the pertinacious Mr. Smart, 'perhaps it may cure your squint.'

Both mother and son rose up in wrath at this personality, and there would infallibly have been a *barraque* (as the French say) in the hold, but that there was just then a tremendous concussion upon deck, occasioned by the fall of the main boom, and followed by squeaks and screams, of all calibres, from the panic stricken company at the dinner table. 'Lord have mercy upon us!' ejaculated Croak with a deep groan, 'it's all over with us—we are going to the bottom—I like to make the best of every thing—it's my way, and therefore hope no lady or gentleman will be in the least alarmed, for I believe drowning is a much less painful death than is generally supposed.'

Having run upon deck at this juncture for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the accident which he found to be unattended to with the smallest danger, the writer cannot detail any more of the conversation that ensued until their arrival at Calais, which will form the subject of another paper.

ON MAKING CATTLE VERY FAT.

We believe that farmers and others sometimes "miss the matter," as Hudibras says, by taking a great deal of pains and wasting their produce in making cattle *very* fat. "Some farmers have given up butchers, who pride themselves on selling very fat meat, finding that it made no way in feeding their family, so much of it was rejected." In Great Britain prize cattle were formerly fatted till they were scarcely fit to eat, and the meat no more flavor then hog's lard. Sheep were likewise stuffed with *oil cake and gin* till the poor things could not *rise alone*, and needed as much waiting on as a superannuated Duchess. They were frequently stuffed and stimulated till it became necessary to cut their throats to save their lives, that is to say, nothing but a butcher's knife could prevent them from dying of dropsy. A man to endure such food need have stomach of a shark, and the digestive powers of an ostrich, that can make a meal of ten penny nails.

Meat, however, *reasonably* fat, is more profitable, as well as more nourishing than lean meat. But to digest this oily matter, there are required, on account of its difficult solubility, a good bile, much saliva, and a vigorous stomach; consequently none excepting those in the most vigorous state of health, or who are employed in hard labour can digest it. As the bone also gains but little in the fatting animal, and the offal becomes proportionably less as the animal becomes more fat, it is best to have cattle well fatted, but not converted into a mass of matter as unpalatable and unwholesome as whale oil. "A coarse and heavy fleshed ox, which would require a very long time, and much good food to fatten, may be slaughtered rather lean. It is not however, so much the extent of fat as the want of sufficient quantity of lean flesh of which the consumer complains; for it cannot be doubted, that the lean flesh of a fat animal is superior in quality and contains more nourishment than any other meat."

N. Eng. Farmer.

To make Names grow in Fruit.

When fruit is about half ripe, cover the side exposed to the sun with stripe or speeks of wax, in any desired shape or form, which hinders the sun from colouring the parts covered, and when the fruit is ripe and the wax removed, it will be found marked in the manner desired.

Extension of the Tea culture to Louisiana.—It is already known, that as long ago as September, 1823, the Green Tea shrub had been cultivated with success, on the bank of the river Amite. The friends of domestic improvements in that quarter of of the Union, and indeed every where else, were delighted with the intelligence.—Since that time further information has been transmitted by W. Y. Lewis, Esq. of New-Orleans, under date of August 25th, 1824. It is contained in the following extract of his letter to Dr. Mitchill:—"By the ship Crawford, Captain Sutherland, I take the liberty of transmitting to you, as a specimen, a small quantity of the seed, which I have procured from the Tea-shrub of Louisiana; and of adding, that many citizens of this and other western states, have now growing, from seed which I have furnished, several plats of this valuable article. I anticipate the most favorable result to our common country from these little beginnings."

This collection of the seeds has been forwarded to the Horticultural Society, that it may be ascertained by experiment, whether this Louisiana Tea is the same with the Chinese Tea.

N. Y. Statesman.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET.

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of *new* SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. 22—3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Darrie' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20—tf

RELIGIOUS,
Moral and Miscellaneous

A VARIETY of fine Pocket Bibles and Testaments, with Psalms; do. of middle and large size Family Bibles, with Psalms and Plates, and with and without Scott's marginal references; a variety of editions of David's Psalms, and Watt's Psalms and Hymns, and fine pocket editions with morocco covers; a considerable variety of religious, moral and miscellaneous works, Histories, Dictionaries, &c. &c.

ALSO,

All kinds of English School Books, Slates and Paper, Dutch Testaments, Spelling Books and Primers: and a variety of small religious and moral books, for youth, for sale cheap, and on accommodating terms.

Isaac Harris,
Market Street

October 15—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *James Reed & David Adams*, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having demands against said establishment will present them to James Reed, for payment—and all those indebted, will please pay their respective accounts to him, as he is duly authorized to settle the same.

James Reed,
David Adams.

October 13, 1824.

JAMES REED

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep the LIVERY STABLE, as usual, in Second street, where he keeps Horses by the day, month or year. Also, a few good saddle horses and a carriage for hire. He will sell horses at public or private sale, for all those who will favor him with their custom.

October 15, 1824—3t

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED from the residence of the subscriber, at the Bower Hill Farm, on Chartier's Creek, eight miles south of Pittsburgh, on the night of Sunday, the 3d instant, a

Bay Horse, about 7 years old, and 16 hands high; he has some saddle and collar marks, a long tail, shod all round with old shoes. A reasonable reward and expenses will be paid for the return of said horse, or for information by which he may be found.

David Robbins.

October 15.—3t

PEGNER FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

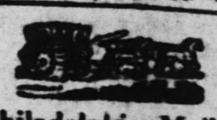
GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,
From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $3 1—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 5th ultimo, CHARLES HANCOCK, an apprentice to the Tinplate-Working business, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and return said runaway to the subscriber.

Robert Turner.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1824.—3t*.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of *Norman S. Brownson*, dec. late of the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, in the state of Ohio, will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate, are notified to exhibit their accounts, duly proved, agreeably to law.

John T. Jones, and
John Brownson,
Adm'rs.

Cincinnati, October 5, 1824—[15—3*]

EXHIBITION.

AN exhibition, of an elegant, amusing and extremely curious kind, may be seen at the house next door below Mr. Volz's in Wood-street. For particulars see bills, which may be had at the exhibition room. The exhibition is innocent and will be very gratifying to the ladies.

Oct. 1.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lamblin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lamblin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,
A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

THREE OR FOUR GOOD
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS
WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

RUSSIA HARE.

FOR SALE, SEVENTY POUNDS
PRIME CARROTED RUSSIA HARE
Boggs & Wrenshall.

October 15, 1824—4t*

POETRY.

BALLAD.

From the Spanish—Upwards of two centuries old.

Blow light, thou balmy air,
My lady's couch above,
Blow lightly there, ye winds, and spare
The slumbers of my love.
Let no rude blast be found
To mar her gentle sleep;
But all around, a dreamy sound,
And drowsy murmur creep.

O fly! thou balmy air,
And by her couch remain,
Go blend thee with her breath and bear
Its balm to me again,
But lightly go, and gently blow—
Blow softly as my strain.

Blow gently, do not break
The stillness of her sleep;
I would not make my love awake,
Nor raise those lids to weep.
Ye winds, that borne in happier hour,
May wanton as ye will,
If round the bower, ye have the power
To creep and murmur still,
O lightly go, and gently blow,
And let her slumber still.

From the London Magazine.

SONNET.

There is no God, the fool in secret said—
There is no God that rules on earth or sky;
Tear off the band that folds the wretch's head,
That God may burst upon his faithless eye.

Is there no God?—the stars in myriads spread,
If he look up, the blasphemy deny,
Whilst his own features in the mirror read,
Reflect the image of Divinity.

Is there no God?—the stream that silver flows,
The air he breathes, the ground he treads, the trees,
The flowers, the grass, the sands, each wind that blows,
All speak of God: throughout one voice agrees,
And eloquent his dread existence show:
Blind to thyself, ah see him, fool, in these!

MISCELLANY.

From the Trenton Emporium.

"I'LL DO IT TO-MORROW."

Of all the methods which man, in the abundance of his ingenuity, has invented by which to cheat himself, that of procrastination is probably the most effectual.—There is a trite remark of a venerable sage extant to this purpose, "all the good you will ever accomplish—all the labor you will ever do—must be done *To-Day—for there is no To-Morrow.*" That period of time which lies beyond the present moment is not guaranteed to us by any pledge. To-morrow, to us, may become to-day, or eternity. To suspend any thing important, then, upon so absolute an uncertainty, is madness—as, saith the poet,

"*Defer not till to-morrow to be wise—*
"*To-morrow's sun to you may never rise.*"

But even if it does return, the thing called *opportunity* may not return with it.

My aunt Dorothy was the first example I ever had of the sad evil of this "I'll do it to-morrow" mania. She was a very pretty, gay girl, and being decidedly the belle of the village, had young men in abundance at one time or another paying court to her. They were not all mere slippers neither, just fit to be worn a few days and then shook off, but were, some of them worth listening to; had the means to marry, and so forth. But whether it was that she dearly loved to be courted, as most girls do, you know, or that she really found some difficulty in choosing among them, I know not; she kept putting one and another of them off until to-morrow and to-morrow; but at last the golden chances all went by: and she was left to sing the sad ditty of

"*Nobody coming to marry me—*
"*Nobody coming to woo.*"

In ancient times this disposition to procrastination, existing in the mind of one great man, was the pivot upon which the fortunes of a world turned. You remember Hannibal and Cannæ. When the Roman legions were broken and destroyed; the city panic-struck and defenceless, Hannibal said, I will march to-morrow, until his enemy gathered strength; again put on her armor; and the time for conquest had gone by forever. Had it not been for this Carthage might have worn the crown of the universe, and Hannibal known no greater general in the annals of time.

A great deal of decision is necessary, if we would prosper. No one was ever successful to any considerable extent without it. To-morrow! it is a cheat. And it deceives us principally in time, and conceals from our view the multitudinuos affairs it will bring with it to fill up its every vacant moment. Thus, when it comes it disappoints us by presenting itself loaded with its own cares and wants, and without a space in which to deposite those of the time that is past.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Anecdote.—At the time that Francis I. of France was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, one of his officers, the valorous Chevalier Bauregard, smitten by the charms of an Italian lady, named Aurelia, of a noble family, declared his passion to her. Aurelia, although she was flattered by the declaration, refused his pretensions, on the grounds of the levity of the French character and their national indiscretion. The extreme violence of the Chevalier's love urged him to propose to the lady to put his constancy to any proof she could think proper. Aurelia accepted the proposition, and engaged to marry him if he would consent to remain dumb for six months. The Chevalier promised, and from that moment, never opened his lips. He returned to Paris among his friends and relations, who lamented the singular infirmity he had brought with him from the army. Bauregard expressed himself by signs; the physicians were sent for, he refused their assistance. The captive King was at length restored to his people, but the joy at his return was lessened by the situation of the unfortunate Chevalier, who was honored with the King's particular friendship. Francis sent his best doctors to his favorite, who this time accepted their medicines, but to no effect. The King's attachment went so far as to employ even the Charlatans who in his time, as well as at present, pretended to possess specifics for all evils.—He even called in those who dealt in charms, but to no purpose. All the Court were hopeless of his cure, when a *fair fortune teller* presented herself, and wrote to the King that she would undertake the restoration of the Chevalier to his speech. Being sent for, she was introduced to Bauregard, when she addressed him by the single word—*Speak!!!* Bauregard immediately recognized in the stranger his beloved Aurelia, who had long witnessed his constancy and devotion. Francis was sensibly affected at the event, and presented them with a rich marriage portion. It is not now-a-days that men become dumb for love, though many keep silence from interest. There are few Bauregards in the present age—*Diable Boiteux.*

From the last No. of the New Monthly Magazine.

DINNER IN THE STEAM BOAT.

"They fool'd me to the top of my bent."—SHAKS.

'Come, Mrs. Suet, Mrs. Hoggins, Mrs. Sweetbread, Mrs. Cleaver! dinner's ready; shall I show you the way down to the cabin? we mustn't spoil good victuals though we are sure of good company. Lauk! what a monstrous deal of smoke comes out of the chimney. I suppose they are dressing the second course; every thing's roasted by steam, they say;—how excessively clever! As to Mrs. Dip, since she's so high and mighty, she may find her own way down. What! she's afraid of spoiling her fine shawl, I reckon, though you and I remember, Mrs. Hoggins, when her five shilling Welsh-whittle, was kept for Sunday's church, and good enough too, for we all know what her mother was. Good Heavens! here comes Undertaker Croak, looking as down in the mouth as the root of my tongue: do let me get out of his way; I wouldn't sit next to him for a rump and dozen, he tells such dismal stories, that it quite gives one the blue devils. He is like a night mare, isn't he Mr. Smart?'—'He may be like a mare by night,' replied Mr. Smart, with a smirking chuckle, 'but I consider him more like an ass by day.—He! he! he!' Looking round for applause at this sally, he held out his elbows, and taking a lady, or rather a female under each arm, he danced towards the hatchway, exclaiming, 'Now I am ready trussed for table, liver under one wing and gizzard under the other.' 'Keep a civil tongue in your head, Mr. Smart; I don't quite understand being called a liver—look at the sparks coming out of the chimney, I declare I'm frightened to death.' 'Well, then you are of course no longer a liver;' resumed the facetious Mr. Smart; 'we may as well apply to Mr. Croak to bury you,'—'O Gemini! don't talk so shocking; I had rather never die at all than have such a fellow as that to bury me.' 'Dickey, my dear!' cried Mrs. Cleaver to her son, who was leaning over the ship's side with a most wo-begone and emetical expression of countenance, 'hadn't you better come down to dinner? there's a nice silver side of a round o' beef, and the chump end of a *line* o' mutton, besides a rare hock of bacon, which I dare say will settle your stomach.'—'O mother,' replied the young Cockney, 'that 'ere cold beaf steak and inguns vat you put up in the pocket handkerchief, vasn't good I do believe, for all my hinsides are of a work.' 'Tell them it's a holiday,' cried Smart.—'O dear, O dear!' continued Dick, whose usual brazen tone was subdued into a lackadaisical whine, 'I vant to reach and I can't—vat shall I do mother?'—'Stand on tiptoe my darling,' replied Smart, imitating the voice of Mrs. Cleaver, who began to take in high dudgeon this horse play of her neighbor, and who was proceeding to manifest her displeasure in no very measured terms; when she was fortunately separated from her antagonist, and bore down the hatchway by the dinner desiring crowd, though sundry echoes of the word 'Jackanapes!' and 'impertinent feller,' continued audible above the confused gabble of the gangway.

'Well, but Mr. Smart,' cried Mrs. Suet, as soon as she had satisfied the first cravings of her appetite, 'you promised to tell me all about the steam, and explain what it is that makes them wheels go round and round as fast as those of our one horse chay, when Jem Ball drives the trotting mare.'—'Why ma'am, you must understand—' 'Who called for sandwiches and a tumbler of negus?' bawled the steward—' 'Who called for the savages and tumbling negroes?' repeated Mr. Smart.—'Yes ma'am, you saw the machinery, (capital boiled beef)—there's a thing goes up and a thing goes down, all made of iron; well that's the hydrostatic principle; then you put into the boiler—(a nice leg of mutton, Mrs. Sweetbread)—let me see, where was I? In the boiler I believe. Ah! it's an old trick of mine to be getting into hot water. So, ma'am you see they turn all the smoke that comes from the fire on the wheels; and that makes them spin round, just as the smoke jack in our chimnies turns the spit; and then there's the safety-valve in case of danger, which lets all the water into the fire; and so puts out the steam at once. You see ma'am, it's very simple, when once you understand the trigonometry of it.' 'O perfectly, but I never had it properly explained to me before. It's vastly clever, isn't it? How could any one think of it. Shall I give you a little of the sallad? La, it isn't dressed; what a shame!'

'Not at all,' cried Smart, 'none of us dressed for dinner, so that we hardly expect it to be dressed for us. He! he! he!' 'Did you hear that, Mrs. H.' exclaimed Mrs. Suet, turning to Mrs. Hoggins, 'that was a good one, warn't it? Drat it, Smart you *are* a droll one.'

Here the company were alarmed by a terrific groan from Mr. Croak, who ejaculated, 'Heaven have mercy on us! did you hear that whizzing noise? there it is again! there's something wrong in the boiler—if it bursts, we shall all be in Heaven in five minutes.'—'The Lord forbid!' ejaculated two or three voices, while others began to scream, and were preparing to quit their places, when the steward informed them it was nothing in the world but the spare steam they were letting off,—'Ay so they always say,' resumed Croak, with an incredulous tone and wo-begone countenance; 'but it was just the same on board the American steam boat that I was telling you of—52 souls sitting at dinner, laughing and chatting for all the world as we are now when there comes a whiz, such as we heard a while ago—God help us! there it is once more—and bang! up blew the boiler—14 people scalded to death—large pieces of their flesh found upon the banks of the river, and a little finger picked up next day in an oyster shell, which by the ring upon it was known to be the captain's. But don't be alarm'd ladies and gentlemen, I dare say, we shall escape as we're all in the cabin, and so we shall only go to the bottom smack! indeed we may arrive safe—they do sometimes, and I wish we may now, for nobody loves a party of pleasure more than I do. I hate to look on the gloomy side of things, when we are all happy together, (and here another groan,) and I hope I havn't said any thing to lower the spirits of the company.'

'There's no occasion,' cried Smart, 'for I saw the steward putting water into every bottle of brandy.' The laugh excited by this bon-mot tended, in some degree, to dissipate the alarm and gloom which the boding Mr. Croak had been infusing into the party; and Smart, by way of fortifying their courage, bade them remark, that the sailors were obviously under no sort of apprehension. 'Aye,' returned the persevering Mr. Croak, "they are used to it—it is their business—they are bred to the sea.' 'But they do not want to be made bread to the fishes, any more than you or I,' retorted Smart, chuckling at his having the best of the nonsense.

'Well,' exclaimed Mrs. Sweetbread, 'I never tasted such beer as this—flat as ditch water; they should have put it upon the cullender to let the water run out; and yet you have been drinking it, Smart, and never said any thing about it.' 'Madam,' replied the party thus addressed, laying his hand upon his heart, and looking very grave, 'I make it a rule never to speak ill of the dead. I am eating the ham, and put it would be much better if I could let bygones simplify one of Shakspeare's soliloquies—Ham-let alone.' 'La! you are such a wag,' cried Mrs. Hoggins, 'there's no being up to you; but if you don't like the ham, take a slice of this edge-bone—nothing's better than cold beef.' 'I beg your pardon, Madam,' replied the indefatigable joker—'cold beef's better than nothing.' Ha! ha! ha!

'How do you find yourself now, my darling?' said Mrs. Cleaver to her son, who had been driven below by a shower, and kept his hat on, because, as he said, his 'air was quite vet.' 'Vy, mother, I have been as sick as a cat, but I am bang up now, and so peckish, that I feel as if I could beat any thing.' 'Then just warm these potatoes,' said Smart, 'for they are almost cold.' 'I'll thank you not to run your rigs upon me,' quoth the cockney, looking glumpish, 'or I shall fetch you a vipe with this here hash stick. If one gives you a hinch you take a hell.' "Never mind him, my dear,' cried his mother; 'eat this mutton chop, it will do you good; there's no gravy, for Mr. Smart has all the sauce to himself. Haw! haw! haw!" 'Very good!' exclaimed the latter,' clapping his hands; 'egad! Madam, you are as good a wag as your own double chin.' This was only ventured in a low tone of voice, and, as the fat dame was at that moment handing the plate to her son, it was fortunately unheard.

Dick being still rather giddy, contrived to let the chop fall upon the floor, an occurrence at which Mr. Smart declared he was not in the least surprised, as the young man, when first he came into the cabin, looked uncommonly chop-fallen. Dick however, had presently taken a place at the table, and began attacking the buttock of beef with great vigour and vivacity, protesting he had got a famous 'happetite,' and felt 'as ungry as an ound.' 'I never say any thing to discourage any body,' said Mr. Croak, 'particularly young people; it's a thing I hate, but t'other day a fine lad sate down to his dinner in this very packet, after being sea-sick, just as you may be doing now, when it turned out he had broke a blood vessel, and in twelve hours he was a corpse, and a very pretty one he made.'

'I'm not going to be choused out of my dinner for all that,' replied the youth, munching away with great industry, and at the same time calling out—'Steward! take away this porter pot, it runs.'—'I doubt that,' cried Smart.—'I say it does,' resumed Dick, angrily, 'the table cloth is all of a sop.'—'I'll bet you half a crown it does'nt.' Done! and done! were hastily exchanged, when Mr. Smart, looking round with a smirk, exclaimed—'Ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to every one of you whether the pot has not been perfectly still, and nothing has been running but the beer.' This elicited a shout at poor Dick's expense, who sullenly muttered, 'I'm not going to be bamboozled out of an half-crown in that there vay, and vat's more I vont be made a standing joke by no man.'—'I don't see how you can, replied his antagonist, 'so long as you are sitting.'—'Vy are you like a case of ketchup?' cried Dick, venturing for once to become the assailant, and immediately replying to his own inquiry, 'because you are a saucebox.' 'Haw! haw!' roared his mother, 'brave Dick! well done Dick! there's a proper rap for you Mr Smart.'—Somewhat nettled at this joke, poor as it was, the latter returned to the charge by inquiring of Dick why his hat was like a giblet pie? and after suffering him to guess two or three times in vain, cried 'because there's a goose's head in it,' and instantly set the example of the horse laugh, in which the company joined. Finding he was getting the worst of it, Dick thought it prudent to change the conversation by observing that it would luckily be 'ugh water in the harbour when they arrived.' 'Then I recommend you by all means to use some of it,' said the pertinacious Mr. Smart, 'perhaps it may cure your squint.'

Both mother and son rose up in wrath at this personality, and there would infallibly have been a *barraque* (as the French say) in the hold, but that there was just then a tremendous concussion upon deck, occasioned by the fall of the main boom, and followed by squeaks and screams, of all calibres, from the panic stricken company at the dinner table. 'Lord have mercy upon us!' ejaculated Croak with a deep groan, 'it's all over with us—we are going to the bottom—I like to make the best of every thing—it's my way, and therefore hope no lady or gentleman will be in the least alarmed, for I believe drowning is a much less painful death than is generally supposed.'

Having run upon deck at this juncture for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the accident which he found to be unattended to with the smallest danger, the writer cannot detail any more of the conversation that ensued until their arrival at Calais, which will form the subject of another paper.

ON MAKING CATTLE VERY FAT.

We believe that farmers and others sometimes "miss the matter," as Hudibras says, by taking a great deal of pains and wasting their produce in making cattle *very* fat. "Some farmers have given up butchers, who pride themselves on selling very fat meat, finding that it made no way in feeding their family, so much of it was rejected." In Great Britain prize cattle were formerly fatted till they were scarcely fit to eat, and the meat no more flavor then hog's lard. Sheep were likewise stuffed with *oil cake and gin* till the poor things could not *rise alone*, and needed as much waiting on as a superannuated Duchess. They were frequently stuffed and stimulated till it became necessary to cut their throats to save their lives, that is to say, nothing but a butcher's knife could prevent them from dying of dropsy. A man to endure such food need have stomach of a shark, and the digestive powers of an ostrich, that can make a meal of ten penny nails.

Meat, however, *reasonably* fat, is more profitable, as well as more nourishing than lean meat. But to digest this oily matter, there are required, on account of its difficult solubility, a good bile, much saliva, and a vigorous stomach; consequently none excepting those in the most vigorous state of health, or who are employed in hard labour can digest it. As the bone also gains but little in the fatting animal, and the offal becomes proportionably less as the animal becomes more fat, it is best to have cattle well fatted, but not converted into a mass of matter as unpalatable and unwholesome as whale oil. "A coarse and heavy fleshed ox, which would require a very long time, and much good food to fatten, may be slaughtered rather lean. It is not however, so much the extent of fat as the want of sufficient quantity of lean flesh of which the consumer complains; for it cannot be doubted, that the lean flesh of a fat animal is superior in quality and contains more nourishment than any other meat."

N. Eng. Farmer.

To make Names grow in Fruit.

When fruit is about half ripe, cover the side exposed to the sun with strips or specks of wax, in any desired shape or form, which hinders the sun from colouring the parts covered, and when the fruit is ripe and the wax removed, it will be found marked in the manner desired.

Extension of the Tea culture in Louisiana.—It is already known, that as long ago as September, 1823, the Green Tea shrub had been cultivated with success, on the bank of the river Amite. The friends of domestic improvements in that quarter of the Union, and indeed every where else, were delighted with the intelligence.—Since that time further information has been transmitted by W. Y. Lewis, Esq. of New-Orleans, under date of August 25th, 1824. It is contained in the following extract of his letter to Dr. Mitchill:—"By the ship Crawford, Captain Sutherland, I take the liberty of transmitting to you, as a specimen, a small quantity of the seed, which I have procured from the Tea-shrub of Louisiana; and of adding, that many citizens of this and other western states, have now growing, from seed which I have furnished, several plats of this valuable article. I anticipate the most favorable result to our common country from these little beginnings."

This collection of the seeds has been forwarded to the Horticultural Society, that it may be ascertained by experiment, whether this Louisiana Tea is the same with the Chinese Tea.

N. Y. Statesman.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET.

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of *new* SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. 22—3t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employe

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per ro
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20—tf

RELIGIOUS,
Moral and Miscellaneous

A VARIETY of fine Pocket Bibles and Testaments, with Psalms; do. of middle and large size Family Bibles, with Psalms and Plates, and with and without Scott's marginal references; a variety of editions of David's Psalms, and Watt's Psalms and Hymns, and fine pocket editions with morocco covers; a considerable variety of religious, moral and miscellaneous works, Histories, Dictionaries, &c. &c.

ALSO,

All kinds of English School Books, Slates and Paper, Dutch Testaments, Spelling Books and Primers: and a variety of small religious and moral books, for youth, for sale cheap, and on accommodating terms.

Isaac Harris,
October 15—3t. *Market Street*

Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between *James Reed & David Adams*, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having demands against said establishment will present them to James Reed, for payment—and all those indebted, will please pay their respective accounts to him, as he is duly authorized to settle the same.

James Reed,
David Adams.

October 13, 1824.

JAMES REED

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep the LIVERY STABLE, as usual, in Second street, where he keeps Horses by the day, month or year. Also, a few good saddle horses and a carriage for hire. He will sell horses at public or private sale, for all those who will favor him with their custom.

October 15, 1824—3*

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED from the residence of the subscriber, at the Bower Hill Farm, on Chartier's Creek, eight miles south of Pittsburgh, on the night of Sunday, the 3d instant a

Bay Horse, about 7 years old, and 16 hands high; he has some saddle and collar marks, a long tail, shod all round with old shoes. A reasonable reward and expenses will be paid for the return of said horse, or for information by which he may be found.

David Robbins.

October 15.—3*

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

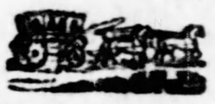
MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via *Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh*,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $3 1—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 5th ultimo, CHARLES HANCOCK, an apprentice to the Tinplate Working business, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and return said runaway to the subscriber.

Robert Turner.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1824.—3t*.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of *Norman S. Brownson*, dec. late of the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, in the state of Ohio, will make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said Estate, are notified to exhibit their accounts, duly proved, agreeably to law.

John T. Jones, and
John Brownson, } Executors.

Cincinnati, October 5, 1824—{15—3*}

EXHIBITION.

AN exhibition, of an elegant, amusing and extremely curious kind, may be seen at the house next door below Mr. Volz's in Wood street. For particulars see bills, which may be had at the exhibition room. The exhibition is innocent and will be very gratifying to the ladies. Oct. 1.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lamblin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lamblin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1824—tf

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

RUSSIA HARE.

FOR SALE, SEVENTY POUNDS

PRIME CARROTED RUSSIA HARE

Boggs & Wrenshall.

October 15, 1824—4t*